PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

No. 53,882.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	„	* CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	„	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	„	ARCADIA	6603		
6th	Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	„	ARABIA	7903		
20th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th	„	PERSIA	7951		
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th	„	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

87 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.
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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single, Rs.	Return, Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single, Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Langton Hall	4,400	July 28	Aug. 12	Aug. 24	Aug. 31
A	City of York	7,705	Aug. 7	„ 20	„ 31	Sept. 6
B	City of Agra	4,320	„ 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 16	„ 30
A	City of Karachi	5,000	„ 29	„ 11	„ 22	„ 27
A	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Sept. 5	„ 18	„ 30	Oct. 6
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	„ 14	„ 28	Oct. 13	„ 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	„ 27	Oct. 11	„ 24	„ 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	„ 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 16
B	Prome	3,580	„ 25	Nov. 8	„ 18	„ 24

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.		Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	3rd Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Thur.	30th Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid.	31st Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,300 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Agents, BOMBAY.

28th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	1st Sep. 1906.
† AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7600	5th Oct. „
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mattorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 ; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
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TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 102,50,000
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
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BOMBAY AGENCY:

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Karachi.
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Rangoon.
Colombo.
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Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
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Tientsin.
Peking.
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Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq, (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.

SECRETARIES :
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.

Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot meet with considerable success.

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All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.

Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries Office, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.

Forms of application for shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

MONGINI BROTHER'S EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

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Bombay.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WRITE FOR OUR DETAILED CATALOGUE.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the

NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Tickets can also be obtained from
A. C. WEBB, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.
W. L. FIRTH, Esq.,
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 29th August, 1906 at 10 P. M.,

F. H. TOD,
Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1906.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s. s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1906, at 3-45 P. M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 17th September, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on MONDAY the 10th September 1906, at 3 P. M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 17th September, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 1262.

SUIT No, 750 OF 1901.

HARILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJI Trustees appointed of the estate and effects of SHAH VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL by the consent decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902....... Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

ANPURNABAI alias DHAKLIBAI widow of BALVANT ARJUN DERAY deceased VASANT BALVANT DERAY, BABOO BALVANT DERAY .... Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1906, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of August 1906, at the hour of half past three o'clock (Standard time) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Appellants and Defendants Respondents in all that piece of Government Land situate on the East side of Kamatipura 1st Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under quit and ground rent tenure under Old No. 3383, New No. 10165, Old Survey No. 2990 and New Survey No. 573C, together with the tenements or dwelling-houses erected and standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E, Ward No. 1055 and 1056 and Street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 and bounded on the East by the property or Dyana Dharamsjee, on the West by Kamatipura 1st Street, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by a public passage together with all its appertenances, rights and easements belonging thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS'. HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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By some of its most eminent exponents.

AMONG THESE WILL APPEAR :—

"RUNNING BETWEEN WICKETS,"
(By A. C. MACLAREN.)

"FIELDERS AND FIELDING"
(By JOHN TUNNICLIFFE.)

"COUNTY BOWLING AND THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP"
(By HOME GORDON.)

"HOW TO GET WICKETS"
(By WILFRED RHODES.)

"THREE GREAT CRICKETERS"
(By G. L. JESSOP.)

"IS CRICKET DETERIORATING ?"
(By W. G. QUAIFE.)

"CAPTAINS I HAVE PLAYED UNDER."
(By L. C. BRAUND.)

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CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
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THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE :- ONE ANNA.

JOBBING

PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WEDNESDAY the 29th August and SATURDAY the 1st September 1906 being the two principal days of the GANAPATI FESTIVAL, the following roads will be impassable to ordinary traffic :—

Girgaum Back Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Road, French Bridge, French Road up to Chaupati.

Those who wish to avoid the crowds are therefore advised to select other roads between the hours of 5-40 and 8-10 P.M. on those days.

W. L. B. SOUTER.
Ag-Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1906.

BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

And all persons having, or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).

223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration *debonis non* of the property and Credits of NARAYAN GOUROBA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower residing at Kandewady outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

JANKIBAI, widow of SAKHARAM DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing household business, residing at Girgaon without the Fort of Bombay..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The 24th day of August, 1906.

Messrs, HIRALAL & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A POSTPONED SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN VENETIANS, SILK AND STRIPED LUSTRES HOMESPUNS, WOOLLEN SERGE, TENNIS WELSH CRICKET SHIRT AND GAUGE FLANNELS, FLOWERED SILKS, IN PIECES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the undermentioned woollen, and silks comprising.—

Woollen venetians, silk black and white lustres, striped lustres homespuns, woollen white serge, tennis single and double flannels, Welsh and Cricket flannels, shirt and checked gauge flannels flowered silks &c.

The above are from 3 yards and above, and will be sold singly to suit private buyers.

The pieces are on view.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Edward House First floor, Apollo Bunder near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glassware and crockeryware best platedware, rich table ornaments, carpets etc. the property of HOWARD LUCY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Paltan Road, next to Municipal Workshop, opposite the Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, oilpaintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps etc. the property of J. STANFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Police Courts the handsome teakwood blackwood, household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs marble topped tables, teapoys cabinet telescopic dinning table sweet-toned, ebonized grand cottage piano by Ronish in good order lamps, etc the property of C. J. De Quadros Esq.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY 29TH AUGUST, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.

No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Darab House," Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters drawing room suits, cabinets, almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, bicycles, etc., etc., the property of Captain H. Ravill.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 1st proximo at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the following unclaimed articles such as gold ring, Silver studs, and links, towels, turkish and cotton caps handkerchiefs, pieces of chintz, saries calico, velvet, shirts, dhotees, longcloth, washing checks, canvas, etc. etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong second hand victoria, in good order,
1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Motor Cycle, nearly new, by "Antelope" in very good order.
The Property of a deceased Hindu Gentleman.
1 Pair of handsome strong Grey Arab horse 14—3, 7 and 8 years old both go in single and double harness.
1 Handsome strong E. B. Landau by "Windover" in very good order.
1 English built glass fronted Brougham suitable for pair lately thoroughly done up.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 29TH AUGUST. 1906.

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Thoroughly revised up to date.

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Can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only. Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Venetians, Serge, Flannels, Flowered Silks, Lustres, (POSTPONED last Saturday) takes place TO-DAY, refer Crawford's Column.

WANTED by a young ENGLISH LADY SITUATION as companion or Governess to one or two young Children. Apply No. 658A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED GOOD KHAMSAMAH for a Native Infantry MESS, Jhansi. Pay Rs. 30, provides his own Mate and Cook. Allowances Rs. 21. Applications in English with not more than six testimonials to be sent to MESS PRESIDENT, care of Grindley Groom & Co., Bombay, to arrive not later than 31st.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FOX TERRIER BITCH on SALE, a real beauty and good teuter, one of George Mays Breeding, 18 months Old. No Fancy price asked going Home, To view Apply No. 2 Bungalow, Chinchpooghly Road, Parel.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which isin use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

ESTD. **HILLS** 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS:

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

Mosquitoes Avoid the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap

has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.

Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL **HINGES** ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark,

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED, for the Courts in Rangoon, a GUJARATI INTERPRETER (officiating) able also to interpret Hindi or Hindustani.

The vacancy is due to the departure of one of the present Interpreters on Leave Without Pay for 2 years.

The successful applicant will be placed in the 5th grade of the service of Interpreters in the Rangoon Courts, on Rs. 100-120 a month, and if the appointment is made substantive will be eligible for promotion through the lower grades to the 1st grade on Rs. 250.

Applications, stating age and qualification, and accompanied by copies only and not originals, of testimonials, should be made to the undersigned not later than 25th September, 1906.

A. MACGREGOR.
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

ASTHMA.

SEDATIV

THE MAGIC CURE.

Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

NEMESIS'.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7-8
Monthly	" 2	" 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 26
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3	" 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Cash.		Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 16	Half-yearly	" 20
Quarterly.	" 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly.	" 3	Monthly	" 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	"	Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" 4½
Third do.	" 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 6

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SALE!
SALE!!
SALE!!!

NOT of Remnants, Soiled, or out of Season Stock, but of Fresh Reliable Goods,

For the next few days we are giving 25 per cent. 37½ per cent., and 50 per cent. Discount off our Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Harness, and other Leather Goods to further introduce our goods amongst the public.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

TIME-TRIED
STRENGTHENING TONIC.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

are a time-tried, digestion-stimulating, blood-enriching, strength-restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up.

Rs. 2-0 Per Bottle of 40 Pills.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 23, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trym, 1,138 tons, Captain S Andersen will sail to-day for Bushire in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3,540 tons, Captain G D Dirks, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Metis, 2,167 tons, Captain R Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A M Anderson arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 2,088 tons, Captain Kopplstatter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Koweit, via Karachi with a general cargo, Miss Mullen, and deck passengers.

THE steamer Umzumbi, 2,144 tons, Captain Nutchell arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal 11th August in ballast and five cabin and 120 deck passengers, she will sail to-day for Bushire in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

H I M S Investigator	Comdr Beauchamp	Survey S
R I M S Dufferin	Lt Comdr Shearme	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 28.

Ahmadi	1640	Brook's		B & P S N Co
Africa	1382	Butler	N F	M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Dunckley		E Tajbhoy
Bulimba	1609	Camber	Busreh	M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Holloway		E Tajbhoy
Chusan	2852	Mitchel		E Tajbhoy
Dumra	762	Moxon		M M & Co
Gird	750	Andreasen		F F C & Co
Egypt	4178	London	London	1-9 P & Co
Hossince	995	Pilling		B & P S N Co
Lama	947	Moxon		M M & Co
Metis	2167	Brown		
Nerbudda	1961	Dewing	Z'bar	12-9 M M & Co
Oldoharia	3436	LeGrand		M M & Co
Querimba	2917	Smits		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	8-9 P & O Co
Rander Remuin	1329	Carter		E Tajbhoy
Reichstag	2088	Kappstaller		A Strandes
Shahjehan	2566	Davison		B Tajbhoy
Tientsin	2555	Andrews	Mauritius	P & O Co
Trym	1138	Anderson		T Morrison & Co
Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell		

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agens.
B	Aleppo	2536	Hornecastle	K'chi	29-8	F M & Co
C&R	Langton Hall	2881	McPherson	K'chi	30-8	K N & Co
F	Barra	2404	Dalegi	Ant and Ham	6-9	K N & Co
G	Islami	1605	Hughes	R S ports	N F	B & P S N Co
N	Heatheraig	2778	Courtney	Phila'phia	10-9	R The Capt
O	Masara	505	Morison	Morrison	N F	M M & Co
Q	General	1480	Mehlbrnd		N F	A Strande

H W P D

Puri	643	Fakeera	Lizeadvog	30-8 R S N Co

M D D.

Delta	4747	Dainel	Repairing	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Canara	3889	Kerr	Antwerp	29-8	M M & Co
2	Clydesdale	3565	Landberg	Genoa	10-9	W & A G & Co
3	Britania	1970	Garrick	L'pool	29-8	W & A G & Co
4	Bhundara	2215	Fry	C'cutta	30-8	M M & Co
6	Tomi Maru	3412	Keith	Japan, &c. Kobe	1-9	N Y Kaisha
8	China	3853	Damianovich	Trieste	1-9	E Scarpa
9	Clan Macfarlane	3107	Price		N F	F M & Co
10&11	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Colombo	28	P & O Co
12	Moldavia	4928	Gordon	London	1-9	P & O Co
15	Fazilka	2698	Wilson	Rangoon		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Kasara s	Cutbush	Koweit, Aug 15
28	Metis s	Brown	Calcutta, Aug 17
	Umzumbi s	Mitchell	Natal, Aug 11
	Gerd s	Anderson	Bangkok, Aug 8
	Reichstag s	Koppistatter	Zanzibar, Aug 17

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Uganda s	Wadge	Calcutta
	Sealda s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Trym, Anderson, for Bushire.
" Rheinfels, Dirks, for Karachi.
" Umzumbi, Mitchell, for Bushire.

The steamer Nerbudda, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived in London on the morning of the 27th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, left Liverpool for Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Persia, arrive at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan, left Hong kong for Calcutta on the 28th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore to-day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PADMANJI—August 29, at 1 a.m., Rev. Baba Padmanji, late Marathi Editor of the Tract and Book Society and Member of the Marathi Bible Revision Committee, aged 75 years. Deeply mourned by all his dear children and a wide circle of friends. Funeral at Moos Buildings, Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m., will arrive Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. Friends will please accept this invitation.

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord."
"Safe in the arms of Jesus."

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIN—August 20, at Sandringham, Dalhousie, the wife of E. N. W. Lewin, Government Pleader, Multan, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—August 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. H. Williams, of a daughter.

Kemp's
"Anti-Dolor"
a safe and certain Pain Killer
For Cholera, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Cramps, Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
Contains no Minerals, no Morphia, or Narcotics.
Price 6 as., 12 as., and Rs. 1/8 per bottle.
Prepared only by
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
The Chemists, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 7-28m., 7-9a. Low water, 0-22m., 1-12a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m., B. T.

Khandesh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m., B. T.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports.

Smoking Concert, P. and O. Engineers' Club, 8-30 p.m.

Byculla Club, half-yearly general meeting, 10 p. m.

GANPATHI FESTIVALS.—Special Police arrangements for Gunpathi procession on the 29th inst. and 1st proximo are notified with a view of facilitating traffic.

THE BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p. m., (S. T.) The paper to be read is "Arboriculture and Horticulture in Ancient and Mediæval India" by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M. A., B. L., of Chapra District Saran, Bihar.

BAND AT THE MUD SPORTS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band master, commencing at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

Highland Patrol	The Wee Macggregore	Amir
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Seppe
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Monckton
Dance	Dinnah's Jubilee	Kerl Kaps
Selection	The Little Cherub	Caryll
Marck	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills.

THE WOMEN'S ZARTHOSTI ASSOCIATION.—A sale of work will take place on Friday the 31st inst., and Saturday the 1st proximo 1906 3 to 7 p.m., (B.T.) at Bai Rutonbai E. Bamji's bungalow, near the French Bridge, Chaupati Road. The articles for sale are the work of some of the Parsi women visited by the members of the above mentioned Association, and the undisposed work of the Girgaum, the Fort and the Kaikhusroo E. Bamji, Dhobitalao Work Classes. They consists of borders, blouses, frocks and such other wearing apparels, as well as cushions, portfolios and such useful knicknacs. No fancy prices. No teasing to buy. Gentlemen too will be welcome on Saturday, the 1st proximo, in addition to the 3 to 7 p.m. The sale will be reserved for Zenana ladies from 1 to 3 p.m. (B.T.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. M. Jethabhai, pleader, charged Baloo Daulat with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain money given him for being paid into the Small Causes Court. It appears that on the 16th instant, complainant gave his clerk, Manilal, Rs. 50 to pay at the Office of the Small Causes Court for filing two suits. Rs. 12-1 ,, for being paid for one suit and Rs. 39-2-., for another. Manilal handed the money to accused for being taken to the office. Accused obtained a receipt for Rs. 12-1- and handed the balance of thirteen annas to Manilal thinking that the receipt for Rs. 39 had not been given. As the particulars regarding the suit had not been ready, Jethabhai sent his clerk the next day to the office and found the accused had not paid the money. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 20, or in default, further 14 days' imprisonment.

ROADS CRACKING AT WALKESHWAR.—People living at Walkeshwar, the Gibbs Roads, and the approaches to the Malabar Hill have been thrown into some anxiety as tothe ir personal safety and of their houses and homes, owing to the roads having cracked in several places. One of the cracks first noticed was on the Gibbs Road, in front of the Parsee Tower of Silence. The cracked portion of the road was railed off on Sunday last, and police arrangements were made by which to warn the drivers of carriages to go slowly. On the road, between the Lower Gate of the Government House and the Walkeshwar Police Stations, some more cracks were noticed by Superintendent Flanagan and Inspector O'Keiffe. These cracks ran parallel to each other just in front of Mr. Davar's bungalow, and the compound wall of the Government House, a portion of the road has sunk a foot or more below its original level. A greater part of these cracked and sunken roads have been railed off with bamboos. It is believed that the cause of these cracks has been the recent heavy rain which has shaken the base of the roads.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT BY NIGHT.—At the Mazagone Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway prosecuted Jamda Alli Runga Alli, a Mahomedan Pathan, aged about 35 years, for house-breaking and theft of ornaments collectively valued at over Rs. 2,600, the property of Jairupchand Kastoorchand, a Marwari Shroff of Soparibaug, Parel. Evidence showed that the complainant, after having locked his boxes in the shop, bolted the front and the back doors previous night from inside and slept there. His partner Paoojmal Hajarimal also slept in the shop. Shortly after midnight Paoojmal was aroused by some noise near the box, where ornaments of the value of Rs. 10,000 were deposited. He got up and saw the accused working at the box. He raised an alarm. The complainant was also soon out of his bed and they arrested the accused. Police was then sent for. The box was found open, and ornaments of the value of over Rs. 2,600 had been removed from it, and placed near the back door. The accused had effected his entrance into the shop through the back door. He had bored a whole into the wooden wall, and putting in his hand, had removed the fastening of the door from inside. House-breaking implements were also found near the box. The accused admitted the offence, and one previous conviction. His worship, in disposing of the case, sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which he is to suffer three months' solitary confinement.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 9,546, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,645. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 7,22,909, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,67,942

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table gives the exact positions of the various counties according to the percentage of games won to played. The table is made up to August 26.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Petg.
Kent	20	14	2	4	75·00
Yorkshire	27	16	3	8	68·42
Surrey	27	17	4	5	61·90
Lancashire	26	15	6	5	42·85
Notts	20	9	4	7	38·46
Warwick	20	7	4	9	27·27
Essex	21	9	6	6	20·00
Hampshire	19	7	8	4	— 6·00
Gloucester	18	6	9	3	— 20·00
Middlesex	16	4	9	3	— 38·46
Somerset	17	4	9	4	— 38·46
Sussex	22	5	12	5	— 41·16
Northants	16	4	10	2	— 42·85
Worcester	19	2	8	9	— 60·00
Leicester	22	3	14	5	— 64·70
Derby	19	2	16	1	— 77·77

SOCIAL AMENITIES AT GANESHKHIND.

Cricket at Government House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

His Excellency the Governor was "At Home this afternoon when all Poona Society foregathere at Bonnie Ganeshkhind and a most enjoyable evening was spent. As a diversion from the social characteristic of the function a cricket match between Government House and the Civil Service was played. The match commenced at noon and stumps were drawn at half past six. The first to bat were the Civil Service who kept field lively for over two hours till all retired for the creditable total of 158 runs, 25 of which were contributed by extras. When Government House went to work, laden with lunch, great expectations were held of them. But the lot collapsed at 47 for nine wickets down Mr. Du Boulay not having batted and Captain Meynell being not out. Their second turn however gave field a tremendous amount of leather hunting when Captain Rutter and Meynell held the timber. Captain Rutter stood to his guns for over an hour and then came to grief with a breaker from Mr. Campbell, his score 11 being compiled by a dint of slogging all over the field. Captain Meynell played with precision and sound judgment for 16 and Mr. Du Boulay exhibited great style for 21. The Governor fielded for a short while. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

1st Innings.

Mr Hudson, b Leslie	13
Mr Arthur, st Hill, b Rutter	30
Mr Jukes l-b-w, b Leslie	8
Mr Campbell, c Du Boulay, b Leslie	14
Hon'ble Mr Gibb, c Substitute, b Gray	25
Mr Graham, b Ling	30
Mr Shepherd, b Gray	1
Mr Hatch, b Ling	1
Mr Kirk, not out	0
Mr Potson, b Gray	11
Extras	25
Total	158

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Rutter, b Campbell	23	b Campbell	71
Mr Ling, b Kirk	4	b Campbell	14
Major Leslie, c Hodson, b Kirk	11	not out	4
Capt Meynell A-D-C, not out	0	b Hudson	16
Mr Du Boulay, did not bat		c Campbell, b Gibb	21
Capt Gray A-D-C, c and b Campbell	2	Did not bat.	
Mr Vanderguch, b Kirk	0		
Mr Lucas, c Campbell, b Kirk	1		
Hon'ble Hill Trevor, b Kirk	2		
Mr Seddon, b Kirk	0		
Mr Brown, b Kirk	0		
Extra	4	Extras	1
Total	47	Total	127

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

10TH HUSSARS vs. S. W. BORDERERS.

For the opening day of the Rugby Tournament, the Cooperage was remarkably fit, considering the state it was in on Monday and, the wind keeping low, everything favoured a good exhibition. As neither team was known to us it was hard to forecast the result, but, when they took the field promptly at 6 p.m., it was evident the South Wales Borderers were the heavier team and so it proved in the game. The play itself was not of a very attractive description as the ball was kept very tight and the bouts of passing were few it being mainly due to forward rushes that the Borderers kept the Hussars confined almost entirely in their own 25 and made the game somewhat one-sided. A large number of spectators lined the field with a very fair attendance in the enclosure, but there was a lack of brilliance and interest to excite their enthusiasm.

From the kick-off the Borderers immediately got down on the left, but were pulled up just outside. But from the ensuing scrum Cobner gave to his threes and after going along the line the ball eventually landed with Baker who, finding himself marked, turned and dropped a neat goal. On resuming Buggins put in a good run and once more brought play into the Hussars' territory till Williams was given off side and subsequently a Welsh forward got a fine chance on the left wing, but fumbled as he was picking up. Some uninteresting play ensued owing to the ball frequently being in touch till Williams got in from a scramble on the goal line. The kick was a feeble one from a difficult position. Maher at last found relief for the 10th by finding touch well down the line, but a pretty passing bout by the Welsh threes saw them back again, only pulled up by good tackling. Baker soon after attempted another drop and a fine attempt it was, which just went to the left and from the drop out Portal and Buggins put in a nice run which led to a scramble on the line and a try by corner, a difficult kick failing. The last few minutes prior to time were more in favour of the 10th forwards and for the first time they became really dangerous mainly through two off sides in their favour as the whistle went.

On restarting Maher was forced to touch down within the first minute and following this Davis attempted a long drop which went over to the left, but was touched down the ball going dead from a forward rush a moment later. The Welsh gave them no rest and Woodburn just touched down in time. A handed ball by Portal spoilt a fine chance after Davis had taken very cleverly from Cobner who got the ball neatly away from a scrum on the 25 line and from it the 10th forwards came away well, but on Wood's giving out to the sprinting division they broke down badly in their passing. The Welsh were not long in getting back and after a 5 yards' scrum Altham relieved momentarily with a fine kick past 25, only to see them back again and Williams, giving out to Buggins on the left, ran round cleverly between the posts, but Davis once more failed with an easy kick. The 10th now called on Davis twice, but he came well out of it though he seemed rather over-confident and may find it costly. Buggins was tackled before he could get in a fair kick and his drop at goal went along the ground. But after a mark by Williams, Davis made a very fine attempt at dropping a goal from between the 25 and half-way line which carried but went to the right. He had another attempt later and in attempting to clear it Scale fumbled; the ball went over the line and Buggins, rushing in, fell on it, but Davis failed at a kick in front of goal. Only a few minutes remained for play, but during this period the Welsh forwards put in a determined rush which Gardner crowned by scoring and very near the posts, only to see Davis once more fail with the kick.

Time arrived leaving the score:—

S. W. Borderers.........1 Goal (dropped) 5 tries (19 points)

10th Hussars ....Nil

The Teams were:—

10TH HUSSARS.		S. W. BORDERERS.
Maher	Back	Davis
Woodburn Seale Jennings Gotte	¾	Baker Davis Portal Buggins
Woods Llewellyn	½	Cobner Williams
Lieut. Fraser Knight Burt Altham Hearred Haywood Cpl. Swifte Sharples	Forwards	Constant Gardner Hall Tucker Jones Paul Elliott Jackson

Referee—Mr. P. J. Arnott.

The winners of the above match will now meet the holders, the Welsh and the game should be a good one though we can see no team to make the Cup change hands should the team now be anything like the one that won it last year.

The Bombay Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. play off to day and we should see the former and the Welsh in the final.

BOMBAY GMYKHANA.

Mud Sports.

We regret that the state of the ground consequent on the heavy rain will prohibit the sports being held this afternoon.

The programme for next week will be the same as for this week, with the exception of Event No. 6 Ladies Trotting Race for which will be substituted the Affinity Event, Tilting at Ring and Tentpegging—Lady to take ring and gentleman to take peg.

J. HENDERSON GRAY
W. G. PALMER,
Honorary Secretaries.

SUDDEN DEATH OF "LAST POST."

Loss to Poona Races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

Captain Leighton's, (Royal Dragoons,) horse "Last Post" died suddenly this morning. The *post mortem* examination reveals no cause of death. The loss to the owner resulting from the death of the animal is a heavy one, the horse having promised to sweep all the Military Jump Races as well as other events, and Captain Leighton had but just refused two big offers for the purchase of the horse.

POONA RACES.

Official Scratchings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

The following are the horses which have been struck out for next Thursday's Close Meeting:—

HURDLE PLATE.—Vienard. Top weights not having been accepted, weights are raised 3lbs.

HORSE WELTER PLATE.—The Moachim.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Moonib Pasha, and Obara. Top weights not having been accepted, weights are raised 3lbs.

PONY PLATE.—Idolator, Wallaroo and Dandy-Jack.

NOVICE PLATE.—Kashmir and Milo.

ARAB POLO PONY PLATE.—Flashlight

ALL POLO PONY PLATE.—Shifter and Alice.

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual fixture between the teams of the Dharwar Gymkhana and the Sangli State took place at Dharwar on Friday the 24th inst. Sangli has a strong team. It was therefore intended to have a two days match. The weather at the commencement of play was all that could be desired. Sangli won the toss and elected to take the field. Dharwar who sent in Wallinger and Chapman to face the bowling of Bhatvadakar and Joshi made a very poor show, having computed only 97 runs in the 1st innings. Sangli then went in and scored 186 runs for 6 wickets, when rain prevented further play. The Dharwar bowling was exceptionally weak. Saturday also turned out to be a very wet day, and the continuance of the match had therefore to be abandoned. Sangli thus won by 4 wickets and 89 runs. The following are the scores:—

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

Wallinger, b Joshi	15
Chapman, hit wicket	0
Fink, c Joshi, b R Dixit	16
Graham, b Bhavadaker	36
Sinclair, run out	2
Scovell, c Dhapade, b Joshi	0
Coen, b R Dixit	13
Dwane, c Gokhale, b R Dixit	1
Bhasker, b R Dixit	0
Russell, c Gokhale, b R Dixit	0
Sangar, not out	8
Extras	6
Total	97

SANGLI.

Joshi, b Sangar	15
Devadhar, c Scovell, b Saugar	3
Gokhale, b Saugar	11
Dhapade, b Fink	53
Bhatvadekar, b Saugar	82
D J Dixit, not out	5
R J Dixit, b Saugar	0
Powar, not out	3
Sahasrabudhe	Did not bat
Gadre	
Deval	
Extras	14
Total (for 6 wkts)	186

CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

After her excellent performance in the hurdle race last Saturday, say the *Englishman*, Gleam can be reckoned no more in the hunter class. Bar Hoop Iron, who has two wins to his credit, and therefore entitled to the best record in the jump class, at the Autumn fixture, Gleam stands out prominently as a hurdler. The time in this race was good indeed, showing that the dead-heaters Parole and Gleam, made the pace pretty hot. If Gleam can concede Parole 5lbs. which she did in the race, and dead-heat with him, she is above hunter class, and, on her remarkable display, at the Autumn fixture, she should be remembered again. It was satisfactory to see that the colours of Dr. T. Asheton Smith, the popular vet, who made his first appearance at the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting were to the front. Parole had been transferred to his ownership a few months ago. Bucentaur, the favourite, could make no headway in the race, this being apparently due to his top weight in the heavy going. The day proved a disastrous one to backers, the light weights, in the majority of the races, getting home. The fielders had the best of the exchanges, not a single favourite realising expectations.

Ivanhoe, after his ungenerous display, at the third meeting, was not in much demand, though he carried a stone less than his previous weight. Running again on the extreme outside, he just managed to secure the verdict from Rezia, the favourite, in the Maiden Plate, excellently piloted by R. Morrison, who made a very successful "debut" at the Autumn fixture. This clever professional also scored on Cyril, the outsider in the Oriental Plate 1, Divided Handicap, the race of the day; the mare having won very comfortably from the favourite, Warstripe. Piper, the trainer of the winner appears to have worked wonders with her, as she beat a good class, and is worth watching in her subsequest engagements. It is now quite evident that had not Cyril fallen, owing to the large field, at the third meeting, he should have been very dangerous in the race, won by the rank outsider, Pylara, trained also by Piper. Cyril has a good record at the Autumn fixture, having won twice in three starts, though the race in which she fell, could not be rightly reckoned. She should run better at the Calcutta meeting, as she was unfit last year, having been landed late. Calculations, again, were terribly upset in the Oriental Plate Divided Handicap 11, by the rank outsider Winklet, who carried the popular colours of Mr. G. B. Paris. The hot favourite Devil's Limit could only follow the leading trio, all from the outside division, Swindle, (late Bassini), who was the third horse, made his first appearance at the Autumn fixture, carrying topweight.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Scottish Reliability Trials Report.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

THIS extremely voluminous document has now been issued by the committee. It is drawn up with an attention to detail which is characteristic of the whole proceedings in connection with this competition, which certainly was the best-organised that has ever yet been held. It is interesting to notice by which cars the gold medals have been gained, for the numbers competing were so great that the space at my disposal is only sufficient to allude to the winners. As will be remembered, the vehicles were classed by the prices at which the complete chassis were sold; and in Class 1, which does not exceed two hundred pounds, the nine to ten horse-power Swift was the victor, gaining 995·5 marks. This car is sold complete with body for two hundred and twenty-five pounds. The consumption performances of this successful vehicle were that it covered over thirty-six miles for each gallon of petrol burnt, its weight without passengers being just over fourteen hundred-weight. In the next class (price between two hundred and fifty and three hundred pounds), the twelve to fifteen horse-power New Arrol Johnston gained 964·8 marks out of a possible thousand. This car is sold with a body complete for four hundred and ten pounds. Petrol consumption was 28·4 miles to gallon; weight of car unloaded, twenty-one and three-quarter hundredweight. In Class 3 (between three hundred and fifty and five hundred pounds), the twelve to sixteen horse-power Wilson-Pilcher, made by Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., gained 958·9 marks; the selling price of this vehicle with body is five hundred and eighty pounds; fuel consumption, twenty-three miles to gallon; weight twenty-four hundredweight.

In Class 4 the twenty to thirty horse-power special Darracq was awarded 975·3 marks. This car is sold at five hundred and fifty pounds, weights twenty-six hundredweight, and burnt fuel at the rate of seventeen miles to the gallon; and in Class 5 (price of chassis over six hundred and fifty pounds) the twenty-five to thirty-six horse-power Brasier, entered by Mann & Overtons, of London, gained 977·6 marks; weight, twenty-eight hundredweight unladen, and covering seventeen and a half miles to the gallon.

The "Scottish Cup," for the vehicle showing the lowest fuel consumption per ton-mile over the whole trial was gained by the ten horse-power Darracq driven by Mr. Andrew Brown. This vehicle achieved the noteworthy performance of only burning ·02395 gallon per ton-mile, or 41·7 ton-miles per gallon of fuel, but the car actually covered 38·1 miles per gallon, which, considering the country traversed, is truly remarkable. Although great emphasis is laid, rightly enough, on fuel consumption, the committee are careful to point out that marks on hill-climbing are based on time performances alone; and they are of opinion that by the combination of this with fuel-consumption marks the weight factor is adequately represented. Practically every car now making a bid for popular favour was represented in this interesting competition, and any prospective purchaser cannot do better than carefully look into the twenty large pages of figures which the Scottish Automobile Club have so carefully worked out, so that he may easily arrive at a just conclusion in comparing one make with another.

The hill-climbing tests were as follows:

First day.—Birkhill. Length, 5,236 feet. Average gradient, 1 in 17, varying from 1 in 14 to 1 in 23.

Second day.—Cairnwell. Length, 3,678 feet. Average gradient, 1 in 8·9, and comprising portions of 1 in 6 and 1 in 6·5.

Third day.—Bridge of Avon. Length, 2,370 feet. Average gradient, 1 in 9·3, varying from 1 in 6 to 1 in 14.

Fourth day.—Trinafour. Length, 4,134 feet. Average gradient, 1 in 12·9 varying from 1 in 7·5 to 1 in 25.

The trial route comprised hills of greater length and of steeper gradients than those on which the timed tests were made.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

The quarterly tabulation of horse and tramcar accidents by the *Autocar* will be read with more than usual interest. For the quarter ending June 30th the horse accidents which have been reported in the press, and those only, numbered eleven hundred and fifty-six, causing a hundred and eighteen deaths, and injuring four hundred and thirty-eight persons. This is an increase of three hundred and fifty-four, fifty-five, and a hundred and four respectively over the previous quarter. Trams killed forty-two people and injured a hundred and twelve more. Our contemporary has kept a record of these lamentable occurrences for just over four years, in which time there have been reported fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy horse accidents and thirteen hundred and eight tram accidents; in these fifteen hundred and nine persons were killed by horses and two hundred and twenty by trams; nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine persons were injured by horses, and six hundred and sixteen by trams. In the Metropolitan area during May and June the number of fatal accidents caused by self-propelled traffic, including motor-omnibuses, is thirteen only; but the number of people actually injured is not shown in the *ex parte* statements which have been recently circulated by societies antipathetic to self-propelled traction. A large number of "accidents" are alleged to have occurred, but as an "accident" from the point of view of these societies means the upsetting of a coffee-stall or a barrow of fruit by the side-slip of a motor-omnibus, whereby no one is injured, too great attention need not be paid to these figures. Most cases of injury occur to individuals getting on or off motor-omnibuses when they are in motion; but for this the internal-combustion engine cannot quite be held responsible.

MOTOR-OMNIBUS CRITICISM.

This is now beginning to lose a little of its vehemence, for the very best of all reasons, that many of the points which were justly enough complained of have been remedied, to a certain degree. Nearly all the "Vanguards" have been fitted with an automatic lubricating apparatus, by which all moving parts receive their due proportion of oil, and no more; this new detail has cost about fifty pounds for each 'bus. A goodly number of the noisy vehicles have been withdrawn from service altogether, and will probably find a sphere of usefulness where people's nerves are not so much on edge as they are in the Metropolis. The broad facts of the matter are that the motor-omnibus with its noise and vibration is an unmitigated nuisance to the more leisured classes, who do not use it, and naturally enough violently object to its presence in the neighbourhood of their private dwellings, from which all peace and quiet have been banished since its advent. No one would dream of the existence of an electric tramway through our quiet West-end squares, but the motor bus howls and screeches even through Mayfair without let or hindrance. This is merely a matter for police regulation, and if the police have not sufficient powers to determine the routes of motor-'buses, they should be given them forthwith.

ON the other hand, the motor-'bus is simply an inestimable benefit to hundreds of thousands—indeed, according to statistics, to millions—of our busiest workers, who can now live more healthy lives on the outskirts of London and other great cities on account of the motor-omnibus and on account of the motor-omnibus alone. The whole question requires to be handled with a statesmanlike forethought, for, whether we like it or not, the day of the horse-drawn omnibus is over, and the population must travel somehow, and neither tubes nor tramways can solve the weighty problem of the transport of enormous numbers of people.

The later examples of motor-'buses are, in many cases, quiet and satisfactory; and there is a steam-'bus coming along in a few weeks which will excite considerable interest. But the last word will always be with the road surface. If this is hard and smooth, all will be well; if it is bumpy and full of holes it will cause tremendous vibration to *all* traffic proceeding over it, whether fast or slow; and street traffic in the future is certainly not going to be slow.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

THE HINDU LAW OF SUCCESSION.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of the appeal of Parmapa Basangavda and two others, who had appealed from a decision of Mr. V. V. Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in virtue of which a decree of Mr. V. V. Kalianpurkar, Sub.-Judge of Haveri, was reversed, and the plaintiffs Siddhapa and Bashia, minor sons of Giriapa, were declared entitled to certain pieces of land, the mesne profits of the same, and to the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, appeared for the appellants: Mr. S. S. Setlur, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the respondents.

Originally, Siddawa sued the defendants Parmapa and others, on behalf of her two minor sons, for the recovery of the property in question, in the Court of Mr. Kalianpurkar, who dismissed the suit with costs. Aggrieved by this decision, she appealed to the Court of Mr. Phadke, who had appellate powers; he decided the suit in favour of her minor sons, ordered the defendants to restore the property to the minors, pay them the mesne profits due to them under the decretal order, and give them their costs of the litigation. Dissatisfied with these pronouncements, defendants appealed to the High Court. Before the Judges of the High Court, arguments on the Hindu Law of Succession, based on the authority of the doctrines propounded in the standard treatises of the Midakhshara and the Maynkhia, were advanced by counsel for the parties.

The Chief Justice, reviewed the facts and the authorities governing the case. His lordship said, that the principal point arising in this appeal was: Whether for the purposes of succession to the non-technical "Shreedan". (a wife's own property,) of a widow, who had died without issue, a whole-brother of her deceased husband was to be preferred to the husband's half-brother? This case, coming from Dharwar as it did, must be determined by the rules of the Mitakhshra in so far as they were applicable to it. It was not disputed that the deceased was married in the approved form. Colebrooke's translation of the Mitakhshara, chap. II, Sec. 11, placitum 11, recited in this connection: "Of the woman dying without issue as before stated, and who had become a wife by any of the four modes of marriage denominated the Brahma, the Daiva, the Arsha, and the Prajaptia, the whole property as before described belongs, in the first place, to her husband; but in failure of him, it goes to the nearest kinsman—'Sapindas' allied by funeral oblations." Now it was pointed out by Mr. Justice Telang, in the case of Gojabai XVII Bom. 117, that the rendering of the "Sapindas" as "kinsman allied by funeral oblations," was not correct in this Presidency. But, in reply to the principal point embodied in the question referred to at the commencement of the judgment, it could be stated at once that admittedly, a whole-brother of the husband was the nearest kinsman to him than a half-brother. Further on, Mr. Justice Telang had observed in the same case, that the Mitakshara described them (the heritors) as "Spindas" of the husband: but the Maynkhia stated them, as "Spindas" of the wife in the family of the husband. Thus, it was possible to harmonise them, if the Mitakhsara and the Maynkhia were understood to refer to the same heirs by defferent descriptons. But even if there were no possibility of making the two treatises harmonise in the way suggested, the Judges were clear, in so far as the present appeal case was concerned, that they should follow the Mitakhshara. This left no doubt that the full-brother was to be preferred to the half-brother; and the Lower Appellate Court, therefore, had come to a right conclusion.

The decree was confirmed with costs in favour of the minors.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGE OR SEDUCTION.

Kidnapped out of Lawful Guardianship.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman have disposed of an appeal preferred by Yellia bin Nagappa and a woman named Rustambi kom Rajesab who were in July last convicted by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of kidnapping a minor female out of the lawful guardianship of her husband and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. It was alleged that, on the 15th April last, the two accused enticed one Fakirawa, a minor, out of the lawful guardianship of her husband, with a view to compel her marriage with accused No. 1. Fakirawa, a girl 15 years of age, lived with her husband Babanna at Kalghatgi. She disappeared from the house on the night of the 15th April, and was subsequently found in the house of Hanmantappa. The girl stated that she left her husband's house at the instance of the accused, who induced her to go away with them by a promise that she should be given ornaments. She accompanied the two accused as far as Hattiginhall, where No. 2 left her with No. 1, who took her on to Bogur, where he left her in the house of Hanmantappa, who was asked to keep the girl for three days. Mr. Fry specially noted this point, as it told against the theory that the object of the kidnapping was that the girl should be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse. Hanmantappa stated that he did not understand why the girl had been brought to his house, and that he at once gave information to the girl's father. The police were called in, and the girl was restored. The Sessions Judge believed the story here set out. Accused No. 1 had set up an *alibi*, which, however, broke down hopelessly. Mr. Fry found the offence of kidnapping established against the accused, but said he could not agree with the assessors in thinking that the object of the kidnapping was either compulsory marriage or seduction. As to the former, it was in evidence that No. 1 had proposed to marry the girl before she was married to Babanna, and on the evidence, Mr. Fry saw reason to doubt whether she was happy with her husband; while, from her demeanour he certainly did not believe that she was lured away merely by a promise of ornaments. He believed that she was quite willing to go away with the accused No 2, and he thought it quite possible that the latter proposed to marry her to No. 1 when her husband divorced her as he probably would do. While therefore Mr. Fry acquitted the accused of the criminal intent which generally accompanied the kidnapping of a girl, he found that they took Fakirawa out of the guardianship of her husband, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of several short causes.

A SUIT BETWEEN MOGULS.

Aga Syed Mahomed Kazruni sued Aga Zanel Abedin Kazruni to recover the sum of Rs. 2,055-9-9 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th October 1905, and costs. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Wadia said that the defendant traded jointly with his father, and the plaintiff acted as their commission agent. The father had died, and the defendant was now sued in his own right and as the heir and legal representative of his father. There was now due to the plaintiff Rs. 2,055, and the payment was agreed to be made in Bombay with interest. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

BALANCE DUE ON AN ACCOUNT.

Sanga Narayen sued Narayen Vishweshanda and others to recover the balance due on an account. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Shripad, and Laud, appeared for the plaintiff, who had acted as the sroff of the defendants, and cashed their hundis, and made payments on their behalf. The claim was proved, and his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,915-8, with interest and costs.

A COMMISSION AGENTS' CLAIM.

In another suit heard by his lordship, Unkarma Nemaji and Sons sued Manilal Dhanalal and Sons to recover the sum of Rs. 3,581 with interest and costs. The plaintiffs acted as commission agents of the defendants, sold and purchased goods for them, and made payments on their behalf. The accounts were adjusted, and the last payment was made in April 1905. Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs Mehta and Dadachanji, appeared for the plaintiffs; and on the claim being proved his lordship gave a decree for them for Rs. 3,581 with interest and costs.

A CONSENT DECREE.

His lordship passed a consent decree in the suit brought by Sohaim Buarkhardt against Carl Heineger. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sealy, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Sonji, appeared for the defendant. His lordship gave a consent decree for £256, equal to Rs. 3,840, with interest and costs. Defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 1,500 within a week, and the balance in six weeks' time.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" August 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Lancelot Hare, C S I, C I E, received charge of the office of Lieut-Govr of Eastern Bengal and Assam from the Hon Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K C S I, C I E, on the forenoon of the 20th Aug.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H A Hoghton, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, on leave, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the 17th July.

From the same date the following promotions are made:—Mr T J Campbell, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on deputation to Ceylon, to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, (seconded). Mr A F Gradon, Conservator of Forests, 3rd officiating 2nd grade, Central Provinces, to be Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, sub pro tem. Mr C E Muriel, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, on leave, to be Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—Mr J C Bell, to be Depy Examiner Class I; Mr P C Mole, to be Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade; Mr J Patch, Examiner, IV 2nd grade; Mr R B C Scott to be Depy Examiner, Class I; Mr F C W Dover, to be Examiner, class III; Mr R Dinwiddie and Mr W H Scott, to be Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, Supernumerary; Mr W Courtenay, to be Examiner, class IV 3rd grade; Mr R S Jackson, to be Deputy III Examiner, class I; Mr A L Wright, to be Examiner, Mr B Stanley and Mr T Ryan to be Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, Supernumerary; Mr F J Prace to be Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade; Mr W J Britts and Mr J O'Brien, to be Depy Examiner, class I; and Mr W C Hickie, to be Examiner, class II.

Mr G T Barlow, Exece Engr. 1st grade, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the 4th Aug vice Mr M Nethersole, Suptdg Engr on privilage leave.

Mr R P Farr, Assist Engr 2nd grade Burma, is attached temporarily to the office of the Consulting Architect to the Govt of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Brevet Lieut-Col C H Cowie, R E, Depty Manager, North Western Railway, is promoted from class I, grade 2 to class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 24th May.

Lieut-Col Cowie will continue to officiate as Manager North Western Railway.

With Gusto!
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Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body—Could Not Tell What She Looked Like—Unable to Sleep—Grew Worse Under Doctors.

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A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura: "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. Then it itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF AUGUST 29, 1856

It is with much regret that we learn, that pictures of the most indecent and unbecoming description have of late been, or, so far as we know to the contrary, still are on sale in Bombay, under the designation of Photographic Studies. It heightens our grief to be assured that the seller, and as we observe, some of the purchasers are Europeans. So that human wickedness already perverts one of the most beautiful discoveries of modern times, and which beyond most others is calculated for the elevation of taste and promotion of virtue, to the purposes of shame. The dealers in obscenities of this sort are open to a prosecution under the Act against Immoral Pictures, and if the Police do their duty, may readily be brought to justice, and none more richly deserve it.

It is with much regret and surprise that we learn, that instructions were received by last mail from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, for the discontinuance of the operations at Vehar, Mr. West having been represented incapable of performing the duties entrusted to him, the whole of what he has done being asserted to be wrong. The Court could only derive its information from the party whose very name stinks in the nostrils of the Bombay community, who is himself deeply interested, and has lost all claim as an authority. Mr. Conybeare and the Court, became aware in May 1855, when a demand was made for the immediate despatch of culvert pipes, that the work was without loss of time to be commenced under the sanction and supervision of Major Crawford the Government Engineer, and that it is now being conducted under the auspices of Captain Rivers, both distinguished practical men. It furthermore appears that the very arrangements pronounced by Mr. Conybeare as indispensable and complained of as being awanting, are being carried through almost exactly in the way prescribed. It was Mr. Conybeare's interest through his friends, that furnished him here with the power of doing mischief, and the same influences, here so injurious to the community threaten to afflict us to the end. The necessity of a missionary at all was occasioned by the acknowledged dilatoriness and love of jobbing of the Court, and we had hoped that our Local Government had in this matter, at all events, contrived to tie up the hands of their honourable masters. In this it seems we have been mistaken. It is through the instrumentality of Leadenhall Street that Mr. Conybeare's misconduct could alone have been permitted to go on, and at the last Meeting of the Bench of Justices, the merchants held up their hands in amazement that the transport of the pipes should have been contracted for, for just one-third above the current rate of freight. We now call on the Bombay Government to request Mr. West for a report and explanations, and to place them in the way of obtaining immediate publicity. Matters are approaching a crisis when it becomes intolerable, make the approach of another water famine, before we are prepared to meet it by supplies from Vehar, a thing inevitable. We meant to have made some comments on the official letters on this matter, but find that we have drawn on our editorial columns, on this simple subject, to an extent which may have already outrun the patience of our readers.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1906.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN ASIA.

SIR ALFRED LYALL's contributions, few and far between, to our periodical literature always attract attention and are worth not only reading but close study, so full of thought and reasoning are they. The current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, contains a remarkable article in which, in spite of its anonymity, we can easily trace his philosophic pen. The *Edinburgh* is now well nigh the only Review which still adheres rigidly to its custom, of more than a century, of not revealing officially the names of the writers of its articles, though its equally famous contemporary, the *Quarterly Review*, has so far yielded to the new spirit as to admit some signed articles in each number. But Sir Alfred is long known as a contributor of the Blue-and-Yellow Review to whose pages Macaulay and all the other famous literary Whigs of the last three or four generations were proud to contribute. Some of his articles have found a place in his "Asiatic Studies," whilst he has reproduced portions of others in his recent life of Lord Dufferin. It is, we think, after some ten years that he resumes his pen in that Review, in which he wrote frequently when it was under the editorship of Henry Reeve, who was connected with India as he was the cousin of Meadows Taylor, the brilliant novelist, in the service of the Nizam, and who ceased to be editor in 1895 owing to his death. In the present article Sir Alfred Lyall discusses the present political situation in Asia, especially as affected by the issue of the Russo-Japanese war. The rise of Japan he truly considers as phenomenal, and fraught with momentous changes not only for Asia but to some extent for Europe also. "The sudden appearance of Japan as a formidable wielder of sea-power is a strange and portentous phenomenon, and the watcher of the political horizon may well feel, to quote the metaphor of a famous poet, "like an astronomer when some new planet swims into his ken, and may stare at the Pacific like Cortez silent upon a peak in Darien."

He well observes that the experiences of the late War mark an epoch in history, "portending unforseen, momentous and far-reaching consequences. In the first year of the present century a competent observer of the tendency of affairs in Asia might have been justified in believing that Russia and England held the future destinies of the continent almost entirely in their own hands. He might have predicted that these two mighty nations would sooner or later come into violent conflict, which would determine the destiny of surrounding kingdoms, and that from West to the Far East the spread of European dominion would be thenceforward irresistible. No one can now venture on any such presumptuous forecast, since one of the strongest military Powers in the West has met its match in the Furthest East, not only on land, but on the sea. The naval victories of Japan are unprecedented in the long annals of the interminable warfare between East and West. Land battles have been won and lost on either side, but from the days of Salamis to the days of Lepanto and Navarino, the Asiatic had invariably gone down before the European in a great sea-fight," One of the most important consequences of this change would be the effect which Japan would have in rousing China from her lethargy. China thoroughly roused and made sensible of her position as a great Asiatic Power, with her immense population and vast resources, taken in tow by such a formidable ally as Japan, has proved itself to be, may well prove irresistible to any rivals from the West, and may think of even driving them away from the Pacific altogether. M. Mury, a leading French Colonial statesman, who has been watching China very closely and who has peculiar means and opportunities for so doing, tells us in a remarkable article in a French review, that this awakening has already proceeded so far that China is on the way towards becoming a first class military Power that her future policy may very likely be aggressive, and that she may at any time be minded to reclaim her lost dependencies, especially from France. M. Mury, therefore, advises the formation of a league of all the European Powers interested in the Far East as well as of America, in order to impose peace upon Asia. This league, if it were possible, which it is not, owing to mutual jealousies of these Powers, would mean a wanton check upon the growth of China and Japan, and would seek to crush them on a pretext before they grew more formidable. This policy is not in accordance with political morality, and the impracticability of such a selfish policy is therefore fortunate.

A better policy in the opinion of Sir Alfred Lyall is that now pursued by England and of which the most notable outcome is the recent Treaty of Alliance between herself and Japan. Of this Alliance he has high hopes. It seems the object of M. Mury is safeguarding European Powers in their present possessions in the Far East, and yet he is friendly to the aspirations of Japan and China, which are legitimate enough to be predominant in their part of Asia. This union of a strong European with a strong Asiatic Power is unique in history, and its future progress will be anxiously watched by the friends and well-wishers of both the Powers concerned. It is eminently pacific and will tend to secure peace not only to Asia but to Europe and the world at large. Russia was the great disturbing factor in the peace of both these continents, and she is now silenced not only by the late War, but still more effectually by this Alliance. We are glad to find such a high authority as Sir Alfred Lyall holding that danger from Russia on our North-West Frontier has not, as some paradoxically maintain, increased but has, on the contrary, been materially reduced for the next ten years at least. It must be remembered that he speaks with intimate knowledge of the relations of England and Russia in Central Asia. He was Foreign Secretary to the Government of India dealing with these relations during the important period of the second Afghan War, and earned his Knighthood of the Bath, a very rare distinction, never since similarly bestowed on an Indian Civilian, for his political services in that capacity. His words therefore on this subject should have great weight, and should reassure those who have been rendered somewhat nervous by the reports, more or less imaginary, of certain energetic correspondents in Central Asia, who fancied that they saw a recent large increase, since the late War, of Russian troops on the Afghan Frontier, and that she is seeking another conflict with us. "The Alliance makes for peace in Asia ; it has greatly reduced the probabilities of war, and peace is what England has always desired, while at this moment it is hard to believe that any other policy can possibly be contemplated by Russia. Her resources, financial and military, have been wasted in Manchuria ; and she is disabled by mutinies and internal convulsions at home. She is beset by violent revolutionary outbreaks and demonstrations, which she is attempting to check or conciliate by precipitate constitutional reforms. We may be permitted to assume that at the present critical juncture Russia has no intention of provoking another great war in the East. Her recent experience in a duel with Japan must, in any case, be a serious warning against hazarding any movement or provoking any dispute that might bring both Japan and Great Britain into just opposition to resist her ; for in such a contest success could be almost hopeless, while a second defeat upon Asiatic soil might be ruinous. We may conclude, therefore, that we may reckon with confidence on these guarantees of tranquillity in Central Asia at least for some years. At this moment the policy of both Russia and England makes for peace." This is a perfectly legitimate and sound conclusion to arrive at, when we consider all the present complicated circumstances of the political situation of two of the great European Powers that have also come to be Asiatic Powers.

THE GONDAL STATE. IF it really be true that a lack of history makes for happiness, then Gondal was extremely happy in 1905-06. The most important item in the year's records is the visit of the Thakor Saheb to Bombay, at the time of the Royal Tour. But the happiness was made less by the scanty rainfall of the monsoon last year, which made living hard and was reflected in many ways. Out of a total area of some six and a half lakhs of acres in the State, some three lakhs and sixty thousand acres are cultivated, while six thousand acres have been temporarily abandoned as a result of the succession of bad years. Irrigation has been pushed on to cope with the lack of rain and fifteen new wells were sunk in the course of the year. Five of these failed, however, and there are therefore, now 4,826 wells irrigating over thirteen thousand acres, while six thousand rupees were spent on extending the Gondal canal. Lack of rain made itself keenly felt in this work which was operative over a much smaller area than in the previous year and the percentage of return on capital almost vanished. It is pointed out however that the circumstances combined to prove its value as a protective work. The record of cognizable crime is a noticeable improvement on previous years. Theft has greatly declined and only 265 cases proved true out of a total of 588 charges brought by the Police. Whilst the total number of offences, both cognizable and non-cognizable, reported during the year, was 1,060, an increase of 168 offences and dealing with 161 more persons than in 1904-05. The rates of convictions is better than last year. Registration brought in Rs. 37,463 more than in the previous year, but the revenue from Forests decreased, while the expenditure under the same head showed an increase. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,68,255, considerably less than the previous year, the saving being under the heads of Remissions of Land Revenue and Tagavi Advances, whilst less was expended on railways. General expenses increased slightly, but the whole record of the year's working shows a smooth progress, hindered only by the adverse condition of the seasons. It is pleasing to note that more and more attention is paid to education each year and an excellent example is set by the high officials of the State.

THE R. A. T. A. AMONG the many things with which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales expressed his great satisfaction, during his visit to India, was the Royal Army Temperance Association. As the Rev. J. H. Bateson, the General Secretary, points out it is not fair to judge the progress of temperance in the Army in India by the number of members of the Association. The average membership for the year ending in March was 23,811, an increase of 738 on last year, but the figures for the last ten years have remained very even. Yet the present number is the largest on record. "When the work was begun," says Mr. Bateson, who does such admirable work for the Association, "the R. A. T. A. room was, in almost every garrison, the only resort for a non-drinking man. Now in most stations he can pick and choose between a variety of institutes, maintained for his special benefit and depending for their existence upon his patronage. Our figures a decade ago represented practically the entire number of total abstainers in India. But they do not do so to-day. Our numbers and the facts shown above show that the Temperance Army in the army is, very much larger than it used to be and constantly increasing." The details of the work done can be found in the annual report issued by the Association and they make pleasant reading. The work is carried on on sound common-sense lines and to this and the energy of its officials is due the success which it has won and so thoroughly deserves.

PRESIDENT AND PEDAGOGUE. WE should have been less surprised if President Roosevelt had become a convert to Volapuk or Esperanto instead of to phonetic spelling. Still there is nothing very alarming in the information he has officially approved of the new system. So many otherwise charming people are shaky in the matter of orthography that so long as that which is written conveys an idea of the word intended to be used it is accepted without comment. But President Roosevelt's system does not seem to be very original. Americans for a long time have written "clew" when they meant clue, and "theater" and "center" and "pedagog" and "program." It cannot be called a scientific" system or the letter "C" would have been abolished altogether. Mr. Pitman of Bath, the inventor of Phonography, did his utmost to introduce a really scientific system and manufactured several new letters for the purpose. But more than half a century has passed without any substantial progress being made and it is just as probable that the license which the Americans are to have if they choose will prove as great a failure as its forerunner which had at least the merit of ingenuity to recommend it.

LIBERALISM *vs.* SOCIALISM. THE Master of Elibank is not to be congratulated on any new discovery. He has apparently, however just begun to appreciate what Mr. Keir Hardie told him six months ago, that the Labour Party knew neither the Liberal nor the Conservative parties, save as opponents to be guarded against. That Liberalism will have to stand on its own legs is therefore pretty obvious. Mr. Hardie also observed that no amount of fine writing could obscure the fact that the Labour party was "strongly imbued and leavened with Socialism." How then does it come about that the Liberal Whip is so long in making the discovery that a Liberal crusade against Socialism may become necessary ? The Independent Labour Party is an avowedly Socialist organisation, and one of its chief objects was to create a Labour party in politics. Towards that end it laboured for twenty-five years and in addition to the Independent Labour members of Parliament and candidates, a very large proportion of the Labour Representative Committee candidates are active Socialists. When the crusade against Socialism begins the crusaders will not find their task at all easy for the ranks of the enemy are by no means insignificant in number.

MAJOR SIR ARTHUR MCMAHON, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan returns from furlough in October.

THE arrangements for the Pierrot Entertainment at the Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday next the 4th and 5th of September, are now nearly completed. Rehearsals have been steadily proceeding for some time in the Bombay Gymkhana ; the use of which has been kindly lent by the Committee, and everything is going on very satisfactorily. The programme will consist of two parts, the first comprising songs, dances and choruses such as make up the usual class of entertainment given by Pierrot troupes, while the second part will be given over to separate "turns" which will enable some of the more talented members of the Company to give a better display their powers. The Company are extremely fortunate in being coached by one of their number who has had very considerable experience in the front ranks of the dramatic world at Home, and this coupled with the fact that it includes two or three capital comedians well-known in Bombay amateur circles should ensure a really first class entertainment. Mr. Mallandaine's Orchestra has been engaged, and Mr. Seymour Dove will preside at the Piano. The proceeds will be devoted to the Nurses Recreation Room Fund St. Georges Hospital, and with such a deserving object in view it is hoped that the audiences will be large. The bookings are in the hands of Messrs Seymour Dove & Company to whom early application for seats should be made.

A QUAINT scene, in which a giraffe and an amateur photographer were concerned, occurred at the Zoo, and was keenly relished by the few spectators. The man with the camera was preparing to take a snapshot of the mighty quadruped behind the bars, and had obscured his head beneath the dark cloth. Just at the crucial moment, the stiff-necked creature, with a supreme effort reached over and made a grab at the cloth on his head, much to the man's disgust. This is not the first time the Zoo animals have objected to being snapshotted. An amateur was holding his camera between the bars to take a lioness, when she suddenly sprang, and man and machine only just escaped her paw. Jingo, the elephant, showed signs of attacking a stranger who got into his pen to photograph him just before he left for America.

M. CAILLAUX, formerly Minister of Finance, publishes in the *Matin* an interesting article on the European situation from the commercial point of view. He points out that the German system of cartels and indirect subsidies has been gradually developed into a formidable organisation, with which Holland and other small European States cannot hope to compete on equal terms. Germany, in fact, is laying the foundations of a Central European Zollverein, which will ultimately assure Germany's political predominance. The principal obstacles to this design are to be found in England and France. England is the champion of fair competion, while Germany is the citadel of the new Protection. As for France, she is virtually thrown back upon herself. Her foreign trade is increasing to a very slight extent, and she cannot make headway against English or German manufactures. In a few years the cartels will be able to invade the French markets and sweep away the Customs barriers, which will be of no more use than the sand-heaps thrown up by children to keep back the sea. France will have to choose between German protection and a policy of commercial *rapprochement* with England. M. Caillaux prefers the latter course, on the ground that the German system is contrary to French law and French ideas. He suggests that the French and British Governments should consider the question of joint reprisals against the cartels. In the meantime, France ought to renew her conventions with the smaller European powers in such a way as to hinder their commercial absorption by Germany.

Mr. Mackinnon's bill in the Australian Federal Parliament to make the maintenance of widows and children the first call upon a deceased husband's estate met with hearty support from a deputation representing the Women's Political and Social Crusade, which waited on the Premier the other day. Mrs. Pymn said that many women and children were left to the care of the State because the husband "willed" his money to Bible societies, churches and hospitals. She instanced the case of a Gippsland farmer, who left his property to the Salvation Army and nothing to his wife. The Army, however, had given her a small allowance. Mrs. M'Donald quoted the case of a man at Albert Park, who left his money to his housekeeper and nothing to his wife. The Premier, who remarked that the ladies apparently did not belong to religious societies, said that he would either assist Mr. Mackinnon to pass the measure, or, if Mr. Mackinnon agreed, he would make it a Government bill. Mr. Mackinnon, who had introduced the deputation, expressed his approval of the Premier's attitude. The deputation also asked that ladies' lavatories, approachable from the street, should be provided for in the new station building, Flinders-street. The Premier promised to speak to Mr. Tait about the matter. He added that twenty years ago he had stood for the City Council with ladies' lavatories as the principal plank of his platform. The plank broke. (Laughter). He had been before his time.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on August 6, says :—To judge by the most influential organs of the French Press, the example given by the Britsh Government in the limitation of armaments has made little impression in this country. There has seldom been more constant insistence upon the necessity for France of keeping her defensive forces in a state of perfect readiness than since the announcements of Sir Henry Cambell-Bannerman and Mr. Robertson. M. de Beyre makes an urgent appeal in the *Figaro* for an increase of the French artillery as the only means of averting the danger resulting from the complete renewal of the German artillery. The new German material, without being quite equal to the French, is very nearly so, and will in practice have almost the same effect. The French first line of defence with its 2,000 field guns will find itself in presence of an enemy having at his disposal 3,500 guns of practically equal value. The writer contends that this disproportion is absolutely inadmissible. Owing to its numerical superiority, the German artillery could discharge 100,000 shells, while the French could not fire more than 60,000. Furthermore, the damaging of a gun would reduce the strength of a French battery by one-fourth, while it would diminish that of a German battery by only one-sixth. It is contended that in these circumstances it is essential that France should take measures which will enable her to enter upon a campaign with an artillery almost equal to that of her neighbour,

ANIMAL SUFFERING.*

A Bold Theory.

In this "little unpremeditated volume," Mr. Kay Robinson, a well-known writer on Nature, enunciates in popular form his solution of the problem of suffering in the animal world. The apparent cruelty of nature has led many to question the beneficence of the Creator, and the apparent disagreement between religion and "science has led many good men astray." Our author seeks to show that this disagreement is not real, and that Nature is the bed-rock of true religion. As a student of outdoor life, Mr. Robinson devotes himself almost exclusively to one aspect of this great question, *viz.*, the suffering of animals. From the human standpoint, there exists a vast amount of severe and unnecessary pain in the animal world, and this, not seldom, acts as an obstacle to the belief in a kindly God. But, says our author, the animals do not feel pain ; they are not conscious of suffering by the human sense, because they do not possess self-consciousness. One can have no knowledge of what one feels without self-consciousness, and there can be no unhappiness or suffering unless one knows what one feels. This lack of self-conciousness in animals is exemplified by Mr. Robinson with regard to the lowest and the highest forms. The lower animals can hardly be differentiated from plants, while in the higher those actions which at first sight appear to furnish evidence of moral sense and intelligent motive, are found upon examination to be instinctive and unintelligent. Thus, the frequently belauded parental care of birds for their young can be adequately explained as an inherited habit, while even the wonderful wisdom of ants is nothing more than a perfected instinct evolved through countless generations in response to the inherited needs of the species. The generality of animal instincts are, in fact, utilitarian in origin. Numerous instances of apparent suffering on the part of the higher animals, *e.g.*, the domesticated mammals, are accounted for on the same hypothesis. Thus, the galled horse shudders at the touch of the harness which has galled it, because it has inherited the useful instinct of avoiding the aggravation of an existing wound. Similarly, a dog when stung or hurt, licks itself because "it has inherited an instinct to do so, based upon the curative effect of its cleansing saliva, although it knows nothing of this. Its nerves inform its brain of the injury and its brain automatically directs its muscles to the proper line of conduct. This is the means by which all animal actions are performed, and no argument as to consciousness or reason can be based upon them." But while animals only instinctively resent the injuries they receive and are not fully conscious of them, man, except in very exciting moments, *e.g.*, in the battle-field or in the lion's jaws, is conscious not only of physical injury, but also of "mental pain." Being endowed with the powers of anticipation and of memory, he has to bear a burden of suffering from which the animal world is happily exempt. While, according to Mr. Robinson, "no actions performed by any animals afford evidence of the power of conscious thought," the actions of even the very lowest type of man demonstrate the existence of conscious thought as a universal human attribute. Thus, even savages use some regular form of speech to express their thoughts, and are wont to decorate their persons—a habit which the most intelligent apes lack the reasoning power to adopt. This part of the subject-matter is not directly concerned with pain, but it forms a step in the cogent argument by which the line of demarcation as regards self-consciousness is drawn between the lowest man and the highest of other animals. The power of conceiving religious ideas is also common to all mankind, and being the product of conscious thought alone, it provides another clue to the whereabouts of the dividing line.

Such is the process of reasoning by which the animal world is proved to be free from suffering, and the alleged cruelty of Nature shewn to be non-existent outside the thoughts of men. We may admit that the doctrine propounded with so much care and logical consistency is a pleasant one, and all who love animals will rejoice to be authoritatively assured that their pets do not share the mental agony of human kind. But Mr. Robinson's defences are not impregnable, and there are many weak points in his argument which ought not to pass unnoticed. He is an acute enough observer of living nature, but on the side of psychology his weakness is deplorable. In these days of scientific training, a treatise on such a subject is incomplete without the accurate definition of terms : loose phraseology is inimical to truth. The nature of consciousness' is too airily dismissed, and no attempt is made to define 'feeling.' The distinction between 'thinking of' and 'thinking about' an object is rather imaginary, and it would be extremely hard to draw the line between the two. If the animals have the faculty of 'thinking of' some particular injury, they are surely in some way or another conscious of that injury. Mr. Robinson admits that their bodies 'experience pain,' but it is now too late in the day to maintain that the experience which is gained through the brain-cells is not a form of consciousness. Physiology and psychology have gone far to elucidate the nature and functions of the brain, and it is incontrovertible that there exists no difference in type between the brains of all vertebræ, *a fortiori* of all mammals. This being so, it is rash to assume that the semblance of consciousness in animals is nothing more than automatic action working on a foundation of inherited and instinctive habits. Doubtless, man is the highest product of evolution, but it is dangerous to draw too sharp a line of division between man and the animals, for man—even civilized man—shares many of his instincts with the beasts. Because man can go further than instinct and reason effectively about his experiences and actions, is it just to say that the most intelligent dogs and apes do not reason at all, and have no intelligent relationship with the world ? The sentient apparatus of many a highly-trained animal is a far more responsible machine than the brain of a human infant. In fact the deeper we go, the more reasons do we find against accepting the author's theory *in toto*. There can, of course, be no doubt that the more highly organized beings are more susceptible in general and more sensitive to pain than those of a lower order : it is indisputable that man as a whole does 'feel' pain more than animals, and civilized man more than the barbarian—Doctors, Dentists, and Veterinary Surgeons could all testify to this truth ; but this doctrine is a truism accepted from of old, whereas the theory that the distinction is one of *kind* and not merely of *degree* is open to serious criticism, particularly now that the truth of evolution is no longer questioned. We do not speak, be it noticed, of that higher consciousness—commonly known as the soul or spirit—which is unmistakeably peculiar to man, but only of that lower consciousness which registers sensations of pleasure or pain in the brain, and passes judgments upon those sensations.

Mr. Robinson, then, hardly succeeds in reconciling religion and nature in the particular sense aimed at, for he has not proved to the satisfaction of the thoughtful reader that the animal world is free from suffering. But where a field naturalist has failed, the theologian may step in to reconcile on metaphysical grounds the apparent cruelty of nature with the idea of a beneficent Creator. After all, this is only the fringe of the great question of the existence of evil, and the sufferings of mankind—moral even more than physical—are a far greater obstacle to many doubters than the pressure of pain in the animal world. The question before us in this book is, then, no new one, nor can the explanation offered that in part of the problem attacked by the author be regarded as the new and important discovery that Mr. Robinson implicitly claims it to be. But though not completely acceptable, nor scientifically above censure, the theory is carefully worked out, is enlivened by a fund of interesting anecdotes and examples, and is eminently readable. Especially must the author be credited with an honest attempt to solve a practical problem, and one which had for a long time presented to him a personal difficulty. If the problem which has baffled generations of philsophers has lacked solution in this unpretentious volume, we must not complain ; and we may well be thankful for a number of chapters, interesting and instructive individually. We only hope that the doctrine of the non-existence of animal suffering will not have dangerous consequences in the case of the many unenquiring people who are bound to accept it on trust. Its acceptance might be followed by a callousness and a cruelty to animals disastrous to contemplate, and it might create an attitude of indifference towards the dumb beasts most disgraceful to our advancing civilization. We therefore rejoice to find ourselves genuinely unable to accept, as a whole, Mr. Robinson's rather startling theory, nor, indeed, have we felt the need for any such solution of Nature's apparent cruelty. We believe that Nature's workings are harmonious throughout, and that both men and animals suffer in accordance with natural law, each species being endowed with a capacity for endurance proportionate to its particular lot. The more we probe into the secrets of nature, the more do we realise that nothing happens without cause. No pain can, therefore, be wholly purposeless and undeserved, and the beneficence of God cannot really be called in question because the animals are not immune from pain. Religion is not mocked by the existence of suffering any more than it has been endangered by the acceptance of evolution.

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* The Religion of Nature. By E. Kay Robinson. Hodder and Stoughton, 3/6.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 25.

THE Eighth Annual Rifle Meeting of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops took place last week, and the distribution of prizes of the Meeting was held last Tuesday at the Rifle Range, Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., A.-D.-C., presiding and distributing the prizes. The Officers of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops were "At Home" and a number of their friends, including the Civilians of the Station and many Officers from Secunderabad, were present. The Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant Azmuthulla read the report and said that there were more entries this year than in any of the previous years, and that there were matches opened for the Regular Troops and for the Golconda Brigade with Martini-Henry smooth-bore rifles. The Commander, Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, and in his speech remarked that he was very glad not only at the increase in the number of entries, but also that the matches opened for the Regular Troops and for the Golconda Brigade were competed for by so many. The Minister's Cup was won by the 2nd Lancers of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, and the Challenge Cup—presented by him for the Smooth Bore Martini-Henry, by the 3rd Infantry, Nizam's Own. He added that much credit was also due to Major Wagner, the Inspecting Officer of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, for the zeal he exhibited in the meeting and in the arrangement of the matches.

His Excellency the Prime Minister had a slight relapse a few days ago, but is now progressing towards complete recovery. Dr. Abdul Hussain, of the Afzulganj Hospital is attending him. It is a curious circumstance that as many as a dozen local Medicos have been crowding round him, each one trying directly or indirectly—and uninvited—to get the treatment of the patient into his hands. It is a matter for congratulation that His Excellency, quite mindful of the saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth," has stuck to the one he had called in at the beginning. His Highness the Nizam has placed the Falaknumah Palace at the Minister's disposal, where he took up his residence two days ago.

Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, B.A., a Puisne Judge of His Highness the Nizam's High Court of Judicature, is going away on leave for two months at the end of this month. It is said that nobody will be temporarily appointed in his place, but as one at least of the Judges should be a Hindu according to the *Kanooncha Moubarick* issued by His Highness in 1893 it remains to be seen what the Government will do in the matter.

A suggestion has been thrown out by some of the Judges of the High Court that the Vakils might arrange between themselves to raise a fund for the purchase of chairs for their accommodation in the Court-houses, and a notice was accordingly circulated to-day in the Vakils' rooms calling for a meeting for the consideration of the same. This seems, indeed, a novel procedure ; for, apart from the trivial expense it may entail upon each Vakil individually, the principle cannot be said to be a sound one. In a place like Hyderabad, a suggestion from a high functionary is tantamount to a command. But it is hoped that the Vakils, at least, will be candid in the expression of their views and submit a respectful protest before the matter takes a more definite shape.

The jewels mortgaged by the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra with the Bank of Bengal, as well as some of the local sowcars, and against which decrees had been taken by the mortgagees, have been sold by public auction in the Bank of Bengal by a Committee appointed for the purpose by order of His Highness. It was originally intended to dispose of them by private sale, either here or through the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta. The jewels were accordingly directed to be valued by the Bank, which made an estimate of about eight lakhs of rupees, at which value the Bank offered to purchase them. Subsequently, other offers came in from some of the local jewellers, and a final offer was made by the City Jeweller, Ramdayal Ghasiram, for ten lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. In the meantime, some of the Bombay and Calcutta Jewellers came in during the Exhibition time, who also desired to go in for them. There was then a rush for the examination of the jewels ; but as, at the same time, various rumours regarding the actual value of the jewels were started—some saying more and some less—the Government thought it best not to allow any one to see the jewels and to sell them in closed packets by public auction. This gave room for further speculation, and for some time there was quite a sensation amongst the local and outside jewellers. Finally, this procedure has been given effect by order of His Highness, and the jewels have been sold by public auction, in sealed packets, to the highest bidder, Ramdayal Ghasiram, for twelve lakhs and fifteen thousand rupees. It is now said that the jewels are worth even more, up to fifteen lakhs of rupees, and the firm of Jeevanchand Lallubhai, of Bombay, are negotiating with the purchaser for the purchase of the same. It is said that the jewels consist mostly of pearls and emeralds of a very high value.

A curious incident has happened since the disposal of the DaCosta-Ramiah case. Handbills are being circulated eulogizing the Magistrate, and still more the Counsel for the accused, for the able manner in which he managed to turn the tables upon the complainant. This is the first time that such an incident has happened, no such thing having taken place even at the close of any of the numerous sensational cases with which Hyderabad has been and always is so very prolific.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 27.

WE are having nice rains, in fact, it is hoped is not too much for the standing crops.

Nagpur just now is having its quota of amusements cricket, theatricals, balls and other fun and frolics and in the midst of all this, the districts are reporting cases of cholera and plague side by side. The rat-catching crusade is in the mind of everybody—a large number of wire traps are being lent by the Health Department and the Civil Surgeon who is convinced that if all the rats be caught and killed, we shall have no plague epidemic. Dr. Morrison, our future Civil Station Health Officer, who is now engaged in inoculating the people at Kalmer, is carrying on the operations with great energy. It is said that pucca health Camps are to erected for those who care to remove to them, and for peons these huts will be free and for those, who can pay a nominal rent will be charged, a move in the right direction and a very good suggestion.

The Traffic Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has been here since Friday last, consulting on the question of the increase of the wages of the signallers, clerks and other low paid staff. By his shrewdness and timely action, he has averted the strike of the signallers, and has laid himself opened to hear and attend to the grievances of these men—thus things on the B. N. Railway are not likely to be interrupted. To-night the new acting Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Ismay give their first ball of the season at Government House, for which many invitations are issued. We are very sorry to hear that Mrs. Coly, the gentle wife of our local Bank Agent, is very ill. They have not been long in this station.

The local Masonic Lodge held a big meeting last Saturday, the occasion being the departure of their Secretary to another station, the members of the fraternity had collected a fair sum and presented their departing Secretary with a handsome gold watch and chain and his wife with a diamond brooch in recognition of Dr. Robertson's services to the local Craft. In a very lengthy speech Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, a prominent member of the Craft eulogized the Secretary's services in the cause of freemasonry and wished him a bright career in his profession. Dr. Robertson has been here for the last 6 years and earned for himself a very good reputation as to his professional abilities and a social position to which few of his predecessors attained. He is liked by everybody and he likes them well in return. He goes on promotion to one of the vacancies of Civil Sugeoncies at Yeotmal in Berar,

SEETHING RUSSIA.

HISTORY OF THE STOLYPIN MURDER.

Similar Outrages Openly Threatened.

ANARCHY RAMPANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Central Committee of the Russian Social Revolutionaries have drawn up a Proclamation declaring that, if Government does not alter its policy, acts like the Stolypin outrage will be carried to the utmost extremity. Stolypin's assassins, it says, were carrying out the orders of the militant section of the Social Revolutionaries. The sentence was passed on the Premier by the Party and communicated to him beforehand, but he neglected to take heed of the warning.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Scores of arrests are being made at Vossily Island in connection with the bomb outrage. The streets are filled with troops.

The murder of General Mimn is also the work of the Central Committee of the Revolutionaries.

The Russian Revolutionaries declare their organisation is so real that no number of arrests can hinder the execution of their plans.

Hundreds of agitators have been sent to the Provinces to stir up the peasants and are succeeding beyond all expectations.

TRAIN HELD UP.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A train on the Tamboff Railway was held up last evening, and a Police Officer, a Gendarme, and the Guard were killed.

Twenty-four bombs have been discovered in a suburb of Riga.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Acting Military Governor-General of Warsaw, Wonlarlarski, while driving in a cab, was shot dead and the assassin escaped.

THE TSAR AND THE PEASANTS.

LONDON, AUGUST, 28.

The Tsar has issued a decree empowering the Agrarian Bank to arrange the sale of large estates to the peasants.

THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

Danger from the Labour Party.

WARNING BY THE CHIEF SCOTTISH WHIP.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Master of Elibank, Scottish Liberal Whip, speaking at Westlington, Peebleshire, referring to the Labourites, hinted that the Liberals who had just completed a crusade against protection might be forced into another crusade against Socialism.

Liberalism, he said, would cease to exist as an active force, unless it were prepared to stand on its own legs.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPELLING.

Great Bid for Immortality.

A LEAF FROM MR. CARNEGIE'S BOOK.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

President Roosevelt has officially approved of a new system of spelling, such, for instance, as "thru" for through, "plow" for plough, "pedagog" for pedagogue, etc., and will use the new spelling in official documents. This new movement of President Roosevelt's has evoked a general protest in England and is ridiculed even by the majority of Americans.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE OF OPORTO.

Fall down a Ravine in a Motor Car.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Duke of Oporto, while motoring at Cascaes yesterday, fell into a ravine and was seriously injured.

BRITISH FLEET AT FIUME.

Cordial Relations.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The British Fleet is paying a visit to Fiume. At a banquet given last night in its honour, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and the Governor exchanged complimentary toasts.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Mr. Haldane to be Present.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Mr. Haldane has arrived at Marienbad, and proceeds to-morrow officially to witness the German Manœuvres.

THE FRENCH GOVERNOR IN INDIA.

Fresh Appointment.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

M. Angoulevant has been appointed Governor of the French Settlements in India.

Doubtless with an eye to the attitude which is to be adopted towards the forthcoming Peace Conference at The Hague, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the German Press is now endeavouring to show that the reductions in the British programme of naval construction are illusory. German naval critics of established repute among their own countrymen concur in this view. Among political critics, Professor Schiemann, for example, recognises Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's good intentions, but in his opinion deeds speak louder than words. "If," he says, "the Prime Minister is really in earnest, then let him hand over the British Navy to Germany and the necessary coaling stations into the bargain." Impudent as the suggestion sounds, it is merely the natural corollary to the representative view which obtains in this country that half measures are useless and insincere. Nothing will shake the German belief that where national honour is concerned resort must and will always be had to the sword. The conviction is equally strong that England would be the last to acquiesce in peace without honour. In these circumstances the action of the British Government is regarded as a theatrical appeal to European opinion dictated by party considerations.

THE DJANET IMBROGLIO.

Franco-Turkish Treaty Arranged.

BRITISH METHODS FOLLOWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

According to a semi-official statement published in Paris the *status quo ante* at Djanet has been established pending a Franco-Turkish treaty fixing the boundary Ghat and French territory. This method of procedure is identical with that followed by Great Britain in settling the Tabah incident.

THE RUSSO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

Satisfactorily Settled.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The Russo-Bulgarian incident regarding the unauthorised publication of secret correspondence at Sofia in the Newspapers has been settled and diplomatic relations between the two countries resumed, Bulgaria having given satisfactory explanations.

RE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

Proposals for a Constitution Considered.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter (Peking) says that the Dowager Empress has appointed a Committee to consider the proposal for a Constitution.

DEATH OF SURGEON H. B. SIMPSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 28.

Surgeon Herbert Bartholomew Simpson, of H.M.S. "Sealark" died last night at the Diyatalawa Camp, after three weeks' illness, of enteric fever.

I. M. S. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, I. M. S., on return to India in October will be posted as Civil Surgeon of Umballa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adie, who is also due back in October, will be re-posted to Ferozepore.

Colonel Coates, who has been seriously ill and is now much better, will be returning to Lahore as Civil Surgeon this autumn.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

A Marked Decline.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

A very noteworthy feature of this year's plague outbreak in the Punjab is that from the 1st January to the end of July the mortality was no less than 300,000 less than during the same period last year. This enormous reduction must be attributed principally to the energetic action of the Plague Officers in rat-destruction and other prophylactic operations, while the greater co-operation of the people themselves in measures of protection has facilitated the work of protection.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN SIMLA.

Committee's Report Expected Shortly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

The small Committee which was appointed to consider the question of Hospital Accommodation in Simla has closed its sittings and their report will be shortly presented to the Local Government.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR HISSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

An Industrial School is shortly to be opened at Hissar. The school is to begin with carpentry classes, while efforts are being made to secure a trained man to impart instruction in chrome leather-work. About this time last year an Industrial School for wood-work was opened at Muzaffargarh with a roll of 7 scholars which, within three months, rose to 34. Since then the school has developed rapidly and has fully justified its existence.

RETIREMENT PASSAGE GRANTS.

Amendment of Army Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The Government of India have sanctioned the amendment of the Army Regulations so as to provide for the grant of free passage to Departmental Officers with honorary rank, and Warrant Officers and their families when entitled to passage when they are granted leave to proceed to the United Kingdom or the Colonies, or to their intended place of residence within Indian limits in anticipation of retirement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

107th Pioneers.—Major A. H. D. Creagh, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major G. A. Brownrigg, appointed Commandant, 128th Pioneers. Dated 15th August.

128th Pioneers.—Major G. A. Brownrigg, 2nd-in-Command, 107th Pioneers, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel W. St. L. Chase, V. C., C. B., appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th (Quetta) Division. Dated 15th August.

78th Moplah Rifles.—Captain A. P. How, 77th Moplah Rifles, is attached for temporary duty, pending further orders. Dated 8th August.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant S. M. B. Lyde, Double Company Officer, 87th Punjabis, is transferred in the same capacity.

113th Infantry.—Major F. L. Lloyd-Jones 112th Infantry, is attached for temporary duty, pending further orders. Dated 10th July.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major W. G. Hatherell, to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. Ayerst to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel R. Baillie, or until further orders.

The following posting is ordered :—Captain A. H. Ollivant, from No. 17 Company Royal Garrison Artillery to No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave, out of India, for one year, on medical certificate, by the General Officer Commanding North China with effect from 31st May :—Captain C. C. A. A. Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Major W. H. Brown, 78th Moplah Rifles ; Major P. C. Searle, 109th Infantry ; Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Broome, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Captain J. R. Gaussen, D. S. O., 3rd Skinner's Horse, combined leave converted and extended to 20th February, 1907, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, for four months, on medical certificate.

Major G. W. C. Knatchbull, 120th Rajputana Infantry, for four months, on medical certificate.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. A. Holland, Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

By a Bench of Four Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

The question which was referred to the Bench by Mr. Justice Fox was as follows :—When an appeal is referred by a Bench of two Judges of this Court under the provision of Section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is it open to the Judge or Judges, to whom the appeal has been referred, to deal with the whole appeal, or is he or are they confined to dealing with and giving a decision upon the point or points of law upon which the Judges who first heard the appeal have differed ?

Justice Hartnoll's answer was to the effect that it was open to the Judge or Judges, to whom the appeal had been referred, to deal with the whole appeal, and he or they were not confined to dealing with and giving decision on the point or points of law upon which the Judges, who first heard the appeal had differed. The main point to be kept in mind was that it was an appeal that was to be referred and decided and not the point of law with respect to which there was a difference of opinion. The word "appeal" in its ordinary meaning included the whole subject matter of appeal and throughout Section 575, it must, whenever it was used, be held to have the same meaning. Mr. Justice Irwin said the word "opinion" occurred in two places in the provisos to Section 575 of the Code and the only fact which lent any support to the view that the Judge or Judges, to whom the appeal was referred, were restricted to the point of law on which the Bench had differed, was that a reference could not be made unless the difference of opinion was on a point of law or in other words that because the word opinion, in first place, where it occurred in the proviso, referred to a point of law, therefore, in the second place, where it occurred, it also refers to that point of law and to nothing more. But His Honour had no doubt that the true method of construing the section was to compare the later part of the proviso with the first of the Clause of the Section. The word opinion occurred there also and it referred to the whole appeal. The words of the proviso were that the appeal may be referred and should be decided according to the opinion of the majority of all the Judges who have heard it. This plainly meant the opinion of all the Judges on the whole appeal. Mr. Justice Rigge was of opinion that the wording of the proviso put the matter beyond all doubt. When an appeal is referred by a Bench of two Judges of this Court under the proviso of Section 575 of the Civil Procedure Code, it is open to the Judge or Judges, to whom the appeal has been referred, to deal with the whole appeal. Justice Fox said upon reconsideration of the matter :—"I agree with my learned colleagues in thinking that when an appeal is referred by a Bench of the Court to one or more of the other Judges of the Court, under Section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the whole appeal has to be dealt with by the Judge or Judges to whom the reference has been made."

MADRAS SLAVE TRADE-CASE.

Alleged Murder of a Slave Trader.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

The Madras slave trade case in which evidence is of a dramatic nature, was before the Rangoon Sessions this afternoon. The case had been adjourned from the last Sessions so that the Madras Police might be communicated with regarding the missing witnesses who had left Rangoon.

Mr. McDonnell proceeded to outline the case for the prosecution. He said that the facts of the case were somewhat unusual. On 10th September 1905 deceased arrived with eleven coolies at the village of Paggingaun. From the evidence the deceased appeared to have proceeded to Madras and from there induced eleven coolies to accompany him to Burma on the promise of employing them in a rice mill for three years, Upon arival in Burma the coolies found they were to be employed in transplanting rice instead of mill work. He appeared to become anxious to transfer the coloies to the first accused and a price of Rs. 55 per head was agreed upon for effecting such transfer. The coolies so transferred were to work for the first accused. On the night of 10th September while the deceased was asleep the first accused cut him over the neck with a *dah* severing the major portion of the neck. The second accused also dealt a similar blow with a weapon of the same kind. Deceased died and after the two accused had washed the blood of the body and from their weapons they wrapped it in a mat and flung it into the canal from which it was subsequently recovered by the Police.

The murder was witnessed by a number of people, some of whom would be called before the jury, while others could not be traced. According to the evidence given by the first witness, the deceased was killed because he had broken his faith with the coolies by wishing to sell them into bondage instead of giving them work in a mill. They objected to working in the fields because they had to stand in water knee-deep and were bitten by leeches. After the murder the other witnesses were kept shut up by the first accused who informed the police of the occurrence three days afterwards. Witness and others saw the first and second accused cutting the deceased with their *dahs* while he was sleeping downstairs. They all saw the body being carried away in a mat by the two accused by the light of a lamp.

The trial is adjourned.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

Sir Charles Rivaz will be away from Simla for exactly a month, leaving on the 5th of September and returning on the 5th of October. There are a good many important Forest matters to be settled, and these will come under investigation during the marches through Bushahr. Several bridge-building projects and road improvements also will be examined on the spot. The Lieut.-Governor will be back in Simla just before the Viceroy leaves for Kashmir

RAILWAY COLLISION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST, 28.

A railway collision occured at Wanatchaung. The passenger train entering the station got on the wrong line and dashed into the station against a ballast train smashing the rear van. It is miraculous that no one was injured.

RAIN IN THE JUTE DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

Reports from the Jute-growing districts state that the rivers are very high in flood and in some districts the crops have been inundated, but so far no damage is reported.

ELECTRIC TRAMS FOR RANGOON,

Successful Trial Run.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28,

The first electric tramcar test took place to-day and was highly successful. It is expected the cars will begin running in two weeks.

"DRIVING OUT A DEVIL."

Calcutta Judgment Reversed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

In the "Driving out a Devil" case, after hearing the verdict the Sessions Judge had discharged the Jury when some discussion took place as to what the verdict of the Jury amounted to on the charge under Section 326. The following day, after hearing Counsel for both sides, the Judge decided that the verdict on the second charge did not amount to an acquittal and would justify conviction under Section 338. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to one years' rigorous imprisonment and refused to reserve any point for the decision of a Full Bench. But the Advocate-General granted a fiat. He held that the Judge had erroneously decided on the following points of law ; (*a*) that the Judge was in error in discharging the Jury, inasmuch as if there was any doubt in his mind as to what their verdict amounted to under the second charge, he should have further explained to them the provisions of Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and directed them to further consider their verdict on that charge ; (*b*) that the Judge was in error in convicting the prisoner under Section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, inasmuch as the prisoner was not charged under that section, nor did he plead to the charge under that section, nor could the Jury have returned a verdict under that section, inasmuch as an offence under that section cannot be construed as an offence kindred to one under Section 326 of the I. P. Code, the section under which the prisoner was was charged ; and (*c*) that the Judge was in error in convicting and sentencing the prisoner, whereas he should have accepted the verdict of the Jury as one of acquittal under Section 326 of the I. P. Code, and should have discharged the prisoner.

In the reference made to the High Court a Full Bench accepted these arguments and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Views of the Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have replied rather differently from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to a proposal by the Government of India to award Scholarships of the value of £ 100, tenable for three years, to enable suitable students to proceed to England and avail themselves of the facilities for commercial education provided at Universities, such as Manchester and Birmingham. The Committee consider that this offer should be gratefully accepted, but they point out that the standard of the Experimental Commercial Class in the Presidency College is not, in their opinion, sufficiently high to warrant a selection from among students trained there of young men to hold the proposed scholarships. They agree that Graduates only should be regarded as eligible, but they suggest that a special examination, partly written and partly oral, should be undergone by candidates. Such an examination, in their view, would provide a better guarantee that talent, rather than influence, would operate in the selection of the recipients of these scholarships.

THE COLOMBO CARTERS' STRIKE.

Big Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 28.

A big public meeting which was held yesterday protested against the proposed increase of taxation on vehicles in lieu of tolls to be abolished.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Concentration of Troops at Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

It is probable that between two and three divisions of troops will be concentrated at Agra on the occasion of the Amir's visit.

COLD WEATHER CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

The Northern and Eastern Commands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

It is not intended to have any large Camps of Exercise in the Northern and Eastern Commands during the next cold weather. Local manœuvres only will take place. This will be welcome news to the troops generally, as their training is already sufficiently arduous.

WESTERN COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS.

General Sir Archibald Hunter is arranging some cold weather manœuvres for the Western Command.

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK-WORKMAN'S ASCENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

Dr. and Mrs. Bullock-Workman have now completed their most successful season of high climbing in the Kashmir-Himalaya Range. Since the date of the climb of over 23,000 feet which was recently described, Dr. and Mrs. Bullock-Workman and guides have successfully found their way round the south side of the Nun Kun Range, over 25 miles of glacier, crossing four snow passes from 16,500 to 17,800 feet in height, thus completing their first tour of the Nun Kun. They camped for four nights on one of the snow cols and made their first ascent of "d 41" over 21,000 feet and of another snow peak over 20,000 feet in height.

SIR JOHN AND LADY STANLEY AT SIMLA

For the High Court Vacation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 28.

Chief Justice Sir John Stanley and Lady Stanley left Allahabad on Monday for Simla for the long vacation of the High Court, which terminates on the 27th of October. It is the intention of the Chief Justice to return to Allahabad for a short time about the middle of September, when he will sit with Mr. Justice Aikman, who is the Vacation Judge, to dispose of pressing Criminal Appeals and references determinable by two Judges only.

THE GERMAN CRUISER "NIOBE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 28.

The German Cruiser "Niobe" arrived here from Bombay this morning.

FAMINE RELIEF CHARGES.

The Imperial and Provincial Administrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

Local Governments have been addressed in regard to the allocation of Famine Relief Charges between the Imperial and Provincial Administrations, and it is probable that these proposals will commend themselves generally.

MADRAS POLICE REFORMS.

Important Issue of New Rules.

CLASSES OF CANDIDATES DEFINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 28.

The following rules regarding the recruitments of officers for the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police are published:—

Deputy Superintendents of Police shall be appointed from the following classes :—(a) Candidates for appointment by direct recruitment, (b) candidates already serving in the provincial services in the departments of Government other than the police, and (c) Inspectors of Police.

One-half of the vacancies among the Deputy Superintendents shall be filled up by selection from class (c) and candidates in class (a) will be nominated by a Committee which will for the present consist of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Inspector-General of Police and one other gentleman appointed by the Government from time to time.

Nominations made by the Committee shall be submitted to the Government, who will make the appointments. The Government, however, reserve to themselves power in special cases of appointing as Deputy Superintendent any qualified candidate irrespective of the recommendations of the Committee.

Deputy Superintendents will, on appointment, be ordinarily graded in the lowest grade of Deputy Superintendents according to the date of their appointment. In the event of two or more Deputy Superintendents being appointed on the same date, the order of their seniority will be determined by the Government. All Deputy Superintendents will be on probation for two years, and, until they have passed the prescribed examinations. They will then, if favourably reported on, be confirmed ; otherwise they will be reverted to their substantive appointments, or, if they hold no substantive appointments, their services will be dispensed with.

Deputy Superintendents chosen from classes (a) and (b) will be required to attend a course of instruction at the Provincial Training School extending to two years, and, until they have passed, to appear at successive departmental examinations for junior officers in the subjects prescribed for Assistant Superintendents of Police. While at school they will be given an allowance of Rs.100 per mensem.

After completing the course at school the Deputy Superintendents will be posted to districts and will draw the pay of the lowest grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Deputy Superintendents chosen from class (c) will on appointment be posted to districts and draw the pay of the grade to which they are appointed.

The Committee mentioned above will sit in Madras about the first week in November.

Applications for three vacancies under class (a) will be received by the Inspector-General of Police on or before the 1st October, 1906. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the Committee of Selection on days which will be notified to them.

The qualifications for candidates are that they are statutory natives of India ; are of good character ; are graduates of a recognised University ; are of sound health, good physique and active habits, free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity and that they are not under 21 or over 24 years of age.

Candidates will be required to appear before the Committee, who will record their impressions for the information of Government. Candidates, who are finally selected by the Government, will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a Medical Board in Madras as to their physique and capacity for active outdoor work.

THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Addison Appointed Secretary.

POST OPEN TO EUROPEANS ONLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

Mr. J. Addison, M. A., B. Sc., Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed Secretary of the Delhi Municipal Committee for a period of five years. It has been decided that every future incumbent of the post shall always be a European. He will be given an Assistant, who may be either a Native or a European, and receive a monthly salary of Rs. 250. The Secretary will be invested with criminal jurisdiction powers in respect of offences under the Municipal Act.

THE COCHIN DISASTER.

No Bodies Recovered Yet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 28.

A large number of rescues have been effected from the ill-fated Lighter in the Cochin Harbour. The total saved number 51, and there must have perished at least 18 or probably more, since it is believed over 60 men were on board the Lighter. No bodies have as yet been recovered.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Probable Increase of the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

Regarding the strengthening of the High Court Bench, Madras, legal opinion seems to be divided as to the necessity for the further amending of legislation in connection with the Charters Act and the Letters Patent.

To be on the safe side, however, a Bill will probably be drafted to give the necessary sanction. It is also held that for an increase to be of any real good an addition of two Judges and not only one, would be advisable, presumably in order to provide for the necessary number of two Judges for the Appellate Bench.

This would also get over the difficulty of preserving the statutory proportion of Civilian and Barrister Judges while giving an increased representation on the High Court to the Native Bar.

RAT-KILLING CAMPAIGN IN BANGALORE.

Municipal Councillors' Help Requisitioned

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 28.

Regarding the rat-killing campaign in the Station, Captain Standage, Residency Surgeon, has addressed a circular letter to the Municipal Commissioners expressing the Resident's satisfaction at the way in which they have offered assistance to the authorities. Since it is recognised that success in the measure depends upon popular approval and co-operation, definite suggestions are made as to the manner in which the Commissioners should direct their efforts, including one that the Commissioner of each ward should convene a meeting of influential men and explain the object of the campaign, particularly with a view to discovering and removing any objection. The Residency Surgeon will be glad to explain matters to any Commissioner personally, and the British Resident proposes to convene another meeting of Commissioners early in October to learn the outcome of their efforts combined with those of the Plague Authorities to exterminate rats in this Station.

KHEDDA OPERATIONS IN MYSORE.

Special Concession to Shikaris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGLORE, AUGUST 28.

The Mysore Government have recognised in a very graceful way the services rendered by certain Shikaris in connection with the Khedda and other operations. While enlisting them for similar services in the future, if required, the Shikaris are to receive special exemption, coupled with special permissions, relative to Forest Laws ; but they are informed that the concessions will be immediately withdrawn in the event of failure on their part to render service at the time of future Khedda operations.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE DOGGER BANK AFFAIR.

AN ENGINEER'S INTERESTING DIARY.

"A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE."

LONDON, August 11th.—The diary of Politvovsky, who was chief engineer on Rozhdestvensky's flagship at the time of the Dogger Bank incident, has been published.

It graphically describes the whole affair.

"The Russian fleet," writes the diarist, "suspected that the Japanese torpedo-boats were all round.

"We accordingly allowed ships that were sighted ahead to come near. We then let fly, and words fail to describe the disgraceful action that followed.

"A small fishing vessel, tossing helplessly in the sea, became the target for the concentrated fire of our guns.

"The second and third steamers were helpless, there not being a soul on deck.

"The warship "Suvaroff" did not fire on these.

"Probably the fishermen were greatly to blame. They ought, on our approach, to have abandoned their nets and hastened aside.

"The world will ring with this shameful outrage."

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

STOLYPIN'S CABINET REACTIONARY.

LONDON, AUG. 11.—The Russian Cabinet as reconstructed by the Czar's new Premier (M. Stolypin), under pressure by the Court party, is now purely bureaucratic. The new appointments include M. Vassiltchikoff, as Minister of Agriculture ; of M Isvolsky, brother of the Foreign Minister, as Procurator of the Holy Synod ; and of M Filosofoff as Comptroller-General.

KAULBARS' NARROW ESCAPE.

SUICIDE OF HIS ASSAILANT.

London, Aug. 11.—At Odessa a daughter of General Printz approached the spot where the Governor, General Kaulbars, was standing beside General Karangazoff. She slipped and fell and the shock caused a bomb, concealed in a reticule she carried, to explode. The woman was uninjured, rose to her feet and ran away. She entered a hotel, and drawing a revolver shot herself dead.

MARAUDING RUFFIANS.

Bands of armed robbers, many of them mounted on bicycles, are terrorising the districts round about Moscow, desecrating and pillaging the churches and murdering numbers of inoffensive persons.

THE DISMISSED DUMA.

MEMBERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" states that in pursuance of the frequently expressed threats of the Government 230 members of the dismissed Duma, including the President (M. Mouromtseff) and Prince Dolgorukoff, are to be prosecuted for signing the Viborg Manifesto—a document which has been reprinted in thousands and has had an immense effect throughout Russia.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ALONE VOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In answer to a letter from a member of the House of Commons on the Transvaal political situation, the Prime Minister (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman) replied that the franchise to be granted under the new Constitution would be confined to British subjects, and that the usual steps would be taken to keep all other persons off the register.

A RANDLORD'S VIEWS.

COALITION MINISTRY UNLIKELY.

Sir G. H. Farrar, chairman of the East Rand Proprietary Group of Mines and Transvaal M.L.C., addressed a meeting of Progressives at Pretoria on the impending Constitution. He urged the necessity for unity of action in maintaining British interests in the colony, and said that, in his opinion, there is not much likelihood of a coalition Ministry, such as that favoured by Mr. Winston Churchil, being formed in the new political condition. As for supremacy between British and Boer elements, that was a question to be settled by the electors.

THE RAND CHINESE.

FOUR HUNDRED REPATRIATE.

According to the *Daily Telegraph* Johannesburg correspondent 400 of the Chinese labourers employed in the Rand mines have availed themselves of the opportunity for repatriation afforded by the notices which the Imperial Government caused to be posted at the pits' mouths. The majority are inferior workers, and 180 took advantage of the original notice.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 7.—The New Zealand Cricket Council has decided to invite a syndicate to undertake the financial responsibility in connection with the proposed visit of an English team.

SALT REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BURMA.

Reduction of Duty Gives no Benefit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

The Resolution on the Administratration of Salt Revenue in Burma for the year 1905, says :—

The reduction of general salt duty from Rs. 2 a maund to Rs. 1-8 a maund which was notified by the Government of India in March 1905, did not affect Burma where import duty is one rupee a maund and rates of exercise duty are regulated by special orders. No changes were made in the composition of duties which in certain districts are assessed upon the plant employed in lieu of duty payable under the Indian Salt Act 1882 on the salt produced.

The increase in trade appears to have been shared equally by merchants and native salt boilers. Imports of salted fish fluctuated considerably, though the imports of 1905 largely exceeded those of 1903 and 1904 they were less than the quantity imported in 1901. There do not appear to be any grounds for the apprehension suggested by the remarks of the Chief Collector of Customs that the Burmese fish-curing industry is suffering by competition.

English salt and German salt continue to be rival in the import trade and in the year under review English salt has regained the lead. Aden salt a large quantity of which was in bond at the end of the year, appears to be retaining the place which it obtained in the market in the preceding year. The total production of salt in Burma increased from 572,48 maunds in 1904 to 629,699 maunds in 1905, the most marked increase being in Tavoy.

With regard to the discontent among salt boilers which was discussed in the report of 1904 the local Government is now considering the means for improving the arrangements for assessing salt in the godowns of manufacturers so as to interfere as little as possible with the free disposal of the salt.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY MONEY-ORDER CLERKS.

Two Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 28.

Two clerks of the Post Office Money-Order Department have been handed over to the police for stealing a currency note from a Coringhi. The Coringhi had a money-order and passed it in to Hedayat Ahmed through the counter aperture, There was a large crowd of other Coringhis round the aperture and just as the man had put his hand and arm through the opening he was pushed away and the note snatched from the hand. He complained to the clerk Hedayat Ahmed, but could not get him to pay any attention. The man's complaint was brought to the notice of the Postmaster Mr. Stuart who counted the cash. Hedayat Ahmed's cash was correct, but John's was Rs. 13-2 in excess. Mr. Stuart reports that this sort of petty fraud in connection with money-order transactions has been going on for a long time. Owing to the ignorance of the coolies, who sent money-orders most of the frauds have not been reported, but many had, and an attempt had been made to check this evil.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

The Emperor's Health.

GRAVE RUMOURS FROM VLADIVOSTOK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 3.

THE WEST RIVER PIRACY CASE.

IT is reported that some of the robbers, who were involved in the piracy of the Sainam, have been captured. There has been indeed a good deal of energy displayed by the officials, and if it be true that certain captures have been effected, it is likely that the names and hiding places of others will presently be divulged. Meanwhile the Viceroy has sent a telegram to the Consul-General in Canton in which appears the minimum amount of regret with the maximum amount of effrontery. The telegram by implication affirms, as the "China Mail" puts it, "If you had only acceded to my reasonable request and allowed my soldiers to search passengers, in order to discover pirates, this would not have occurred." What grounds the Consul may have had for declining such attention I do not know ; but if this offer was made, and declined, it is certain the reasons were solid. It is not likely that a British ship could be treated as a native passenger boat, and allow a lot of lazy Chinese soldiers to travel thereon, and to mulct passengers of their money. Some method other than this must be discovered in order to prevent these outrages. Meanwhile, all Europeans are full of distress at this unhappy outbreak ; we must remember that native boats are held up almost every day. Recently, within a period of ten days, no less than seven native passenger boats were robbed by pirates, and little notice is taken of these outrages except by the wretched sufferers themselves. Perhaps one result of this outrage will be that the entire river will be more effectively policed by European gunboats at Chinese expense.

On Saturday a large meeting of the members of the China Association was held to discuss the present condition of affairs in the Kuantung Province. There was some very plain speaking before every one had had his say, and eventually the President moved and the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gressen seconded, "That this meeting of the members of the Honkong Branch of the China Association desires to record the opinion that the recent outrages on shipping in the West River are directly due to lax administration on the part of the Viceroy of Canton, and to press upon the London Branch the need for representing this to the Foreign Office, and whilst gratefully acknowledging the promptness and energy with which His Majesty's Government has already taken the matter up, members here present respectfully urge that unless the Chinese authorities can be induced to take steps to exterminate piracy and prevent its recrudescence there is no guarantee that the evils complained of will not recur."

ANOTHER BRUSH WITH PIRATES.

Since 1900, or the year of the Boxer troubles, the waters along the Shantung and Chihli coasts and Miaotao Islands have been the scene of many piracies, but it is only recently that active steps have been taken by the Chinese naval officials to suppress the nuisance. A Chefoo dispatch now reports that a torpedo-boat-destroyer belonging to the Peiyang squadron, named the Chinghai, whilst cruising the other day among the Miaotao group, came across a couple of junks of a suspicious appearance. The junks, upon being signalled to heave to, to allow an officer to board them, replied by firing a volley at the destroyer which at once opened fire on them. After a short engagement one of the junks was sunk, while, it being already dark, the other junk getting into shallow water managed to disappear from view by turning into one of the numerous coves which abound in these islands. A number of pirates were killed and seven were captured and brought to Chefoo by the destroyer. The captives were handed over to the Military Secretariat for punishment and they will doubtless be decapitated.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

A Peking dispatch reports that his Majesty the Emperor is suffering from a violent form of dyspepsia. It is also averred that his Majesty has lately further suffered from a slight attack of heamorrhage in the lungs. All this has not, however, deterred the Emperor from dutifully enquiring in person after the welfare of the Empress Dowager, who is also in indifferent health and suffering from general debility. Her Majesty is under the charge of four members of the Imperial College of Physicians who prescribe daily for her, after feeling the Imperial pulse each morning. In spite of rumour to the contrary, the correspondent of the *North China Herald* who sends the news here, does not think that there is anything serious with Their Majesties' constitutions and that, as soon as cooler weather comes, Their Majesties will recover their normal health.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

News from Vladivostok at the present juncture can only be couched in a pessimistic strain. For the moment, according to various correspondents at the post, all is quiet, while heat and dust reign supreme. But the revolutionary movement now unsettling Russia, which has hitherto been kept at a distance, threatens to gain a footing in this town as well, and we are promised trouble next month. Commercially the outlook is equally gloomy. Living and rents are still dear, and business shows signs of steady diminution. Merchants are anticipating a grave financial crisis and many will shortly have to close their shops. Rents for all shops are exceedingly high. In the main street they range from 6,000 to 8,000 roubles per annum, in side streets from 4,000 to 6,000. For a dwelling of five rooms a rent of from 3,000 to 5,000 roubles is demanded. The express train to Europe now runs twice a week, on Thursdays and Fridays, but very few foreigners are to be seen availing themselves of it. Doubtless the uncomfortable conditions of travelling (with hotel accommodation scarce and exorbitantly dear) and the revolutionary troubles in Russia act as the main deterrents. There has recently been a marked recrudescence of lawlessness, a large sprinkling of Hunghutse and of bad elements from Saghalien having made their headquarters in the town. A few days ago the wife and child of a rich Corean merchant were murdered, while a fortnight ago a whole family—man, wife and child—were found killed. So far the police have not succeeded in laying hands on the murderers. A week ago a party of traders started for the North to investigate the prospects of trade in the Behring Straits and in Alaska. The expedition left by the steamer Michael Febsen and is to go as far as the 68th degree, exploring especially the gold fields near the coast.

THE QUESTION OF FOOT-BINDING.

A correspondent writing from Peking states that H. I. M. the Empress-Dowager, learning from an official from the provinces during an audience the other day, that her Imperial Edict issued several years ago calling upon Chinese fathers and mothers to stop the unnatural custom of binding their daughters' feet was not being obeyed as universally as a special Imperial Edict ought to be, evinced considerable ire at the news, with the result that several Grand Councillors who were present at the time underwent a disagreeable quarter of an hour at her Majesty's hands. In consequence it is stated that the Grand Council has come to the determination of enforcing her Majesty's commands in a manner that will probably have a successful result. In other words, orders may possibly be issued shortly informing the Empire that male members of any family whose female members have bound feet will not in future be permitted to hold office in the Public Service, until they can satisfactorily show that the Empress Dowager's commands have been obeyed both in the letter and the spirit.

THE subsidence of plague in Seistan is probably due to the effect of the terrific wind which sets in during the summer and blows for months on end. The McMahon Mission had an unpleasant experience of this wind, for it made camp life most uncomfortable and there was no escape from its violence. The Medical Officers with the Mission, noting the prevalence of disease among the people during the winter, came to the conclusion that they were only saved from even worse sufferings by the continuous gales which swept over the country from April to October. The hot dry air, moving at an amazing rate of speed, could not fail to have a purifying effect ; and this summer it has doubtless swept away the plague germs from the infected villages. The people, at any rate, have done nothing to save themselves from the epidemic, for, as in the early days of plague in India, they have resented treatment at the hands of our doctors and resisted the sanitary measures which were attempted on their behalf.

THE WORLD OF ART.

SIR LUKE FILDES'S "QUEEN ALEXANDRA."

The King at Bayreuth.

LONDON, AUGUST, 16.

FASHION is notoriously a fickle jade, and goes flirting along with Fortune the still more notoriously fickle. It is an open secret that the art-dealers down Bond-street way have found considerable difficulty during the past season as to inducing the public to open its purse. This is, of course, to speak of art from the dealer's point of view—which, when all's said, *is* a point of view—and that, too, not wholly without significance to the artist. And now, when the dealer is wont to shut up his gallery and get away with more frivolous folk to holiday-making, languidly looking to the week before Bank Holiday as the finish of his "season," he has found himself in the midst of an almost sensational art-hunger on the part of the public. Still, there are signs of the great gooseberry and more than a hint of the sea-serpent abroad. Both seem to threaten to come to birth or the hatching in the realm of art this year. First to the sea-serpent. There are rumours going about, to say nothing of paragraphs getting into printer's ink, that the grand hall of St. James's Palace is of a sudden become a studio, with painters painting copies against time (a six-weeks' limit) from Sir Luke Fildes's portrait of the Queen. The report runs that his Majesty has commissioned forty copies of this portrait for the Embassies and great colonial Government houses; and if the rumour be true there is at least this great consolation, that if the King has decided to present a portrait of her Majesty to the Embassies abroad and Viceregal houses throughout the Empire, he has not only chosen a subject of wide popularity, but a subject that is one of the most stately and beautiful of our generation—one that Velazquez would have made into a picture for the ages.

The sadness of the rumour lies in the statement that it is Sir Luke Fildes's portrait that should be sent broadcast over the Empire and Europe in this fashion, and the still more sad fact that the King's desire for the encouragement of the national art should have been led through the guidance of his artistic advisers to the reduplicating of a portrait which contains no lofty artistic achievements, by men who from the very fact of their being made copyists are not considered fit to produce an original on so superb a subject. And whatever is being said about "encouragment of art" can only be described as sheer cant, for the very men who should be encouraged and benefited by the King's favour would be the ones to shrink from this task. There are other discrepancies about the rumour, which we cannot accept without official confirmation, but we most hotly demur to such a course being hailed as "an encouragement to art." Now for the sea-serpent. Its price is "estimated" at half a million of pounds; it commences at least with a good long tail. Mr. Alexander Young's famous collection of modern pictures has come into the market and been bought up by a small combination of leading West End art-dealers for dispersal. We have accounts of the interviews with the member of the firm who was chiefly responsible for the selection of Mr. Young's treasure, containing, as it does, some of the "choicest examples" of the Barbizon school. Thus and otherwise is the purchase being elaborately boomed prior to dispersal.

With the private purchase of these works of art one has nothing to do. But ground-bait is being freely flung abroad to catch national money. And it is to make a pronounced demur to the method that is being elaborated of late in order to make large profit from national purchases under a show of patriotism and self-sacrifice that we feel bound to make protest. We do not like the preliminary methods. This shrinking from holding a complete exhibition of the pictures up for sale in private rooms may be sound good business in private dealing. But when it comes to the nation's buying, and to the blowing of the patriotic trumpet, we consider that the nation ought to have the pick of the gems, not the choice of what is left over after being thinned out by the plutocrats—American and otherwise. Either the nation is to buy under the favoured clause, or it is not. And if it is to buy at all, we insist on the purchase of the masterpiece as the very essence of the nation's dealing. Nothing could be more significant, nothing a severer criticism on those who are entrusted with the purchase of the nation's treasure, than the lack of artistic insight which allowed them to pass by the treasures of the Barbizon school when these things could have been bought at a low price, and then to have to purchase at an inflated price after the dealers have raised their value. Surely there must be men on these committees who are as good judges of art as the dealers! If not, then what a confession of incompetency! The pictures are the same pictures, their art is the same art. They have no iota increased in æsthetic value, because the artists are dead. Meanwhile we are in danger of losing the possibility of increasing the housing room for the nation's pictures. Mr. Lionel Cust, in a letter to the *Times*, speaks of the danger of the ground in the rear of the Tate Gallery being appropriated for the purposes of another Government department. No stone should be left unturned to prevent the fulfilment of this scheme. At present we are storing priceless pictures in basements and cellars, and now we are to lose the only chance of an improved condition!

We are now in the heart of the Bayreuth Fest, for one month only, after two years, and unfortunately, in such tropical heat it is beyond the endurance of Europeans with European habits of life. The atmosphere of the auditorium is as much as the most earnest disciple can stand, and one feels for the sufferings of the artists. Heat has no mercy on the strings, and yet the orchestra is inimitable, giving a perfect reading of the Master's mind. The one month's festival began on July 22 with "Tristan and Isolde," this *Bilder* of humanity and art, filled with rich harmonies and deep thought, the experience of which leaves one powerless to enjoy more. Frau Marie Wittich was a very fine Isolde; her voice has grown fuller, and she feels her part. Certainly the Bayreuth motion is always exasperating, but this is one of the few flies that both audience and artists find in the Wagner ointment. Dr. von Bary was an unsatisfactory Tristan. His voice, otherwise produced, would be fair, but he has no dramatic instinct and cannot act. The quality of Frau Fleischer-Edel's voice was not suited to Brangäne's rôle, but she gave a sympathetic impersonation. Herr Walter Soomer, from Leipsic, now called "the coming man," was a magnificent Kurvenal; one might almost say the best one has heard in the last twenty years at Bayreuth. His voice is deep and rich, and so sweet yet resonant. He looks the part, too, as well as acts it, and the dying scene with Tristan was most heartrending. It was so beautiful one wants to hear it everywhere and always, and one hopes for this Kurvenal again in the near future, and nearer home.

The "Parsifal" was, as usual, very fine. At the first performance Schmedes was incapacitated by a serious throat trouble from which he has suffered many months, and Burgstaller is not here. An artist who has sung in New York gets about the same reception here that Tannhauser did when returning to the Wartburg. But a new Parsifal appeared, Alois Hadwiger, a striking-looking youth, trained in the Wagner School, under the eye of Mme. Wagner, but yet with an individuality of his own. His young, unworn voice is a true tenor, and he declaims well. Naturally, his appearance and slight athletic form were in his favour. The Kundry, Mme. Leffler-Burchard, played well to him, and her voice is very beautiful. Herr Rodolf Berger, of Berlin, filled the unpleasing part of Amfortas, and our old freind Paul Knupfer was a delightful prosy old Gurnemanz.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 29.

191—Enrolment—The undernamed having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—No 5934 Vol F Simons, No 5925 Vol W J Weller and No 5926 Vol C A Smith.

192—Resignation—No 5126 Vol C E Drake, having left the station is struck off the strength of the Corps.

193—Casualty—The Commanding Officer regrets to have to announce the death of No. 4349 Lce Corpl C Coulson, "C" Coy which took place at Bombay on the 25th instant. The deceased N C Officer is hereby struck off the strength.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

THE AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the account published in your issue of the 25th instant contains certain statements with regard to the Cup offered by us for competition by lady Motorists at the Aga Khan Trials we shall be grateful to you if you will kindly permit us to give the facts of the case.

Last year Mrs. Deane distinguished herself by making a non-stop run in the Aga Khan Trials on her De Dion and as there was no special prize for ladies we sent a Cup to be awarded to her for her meritorious performance. This year, thinking several ladies would compete, we offered a Cup to be awarded to "the lady competitor who made *the best performance* in the Trials." This of course implied competition among ladies.

Until the 21st instant we had no intimation whatever as to the number of ladies entered. The list of competitors published in the Bombay papers of the 21st instant did not contain the name of a single lady, so we wrote to the Secretary the same day and inquired if there were lady competitors. He wired on the 22nd that there was "One lady competitor starting."

On learning this we could have withdrawn our offer, had we so chosen, as there was to be no competition, but we wrote as follows to the Secretary on the 22nd, one day before the Trials began without knowing who the lady competitor was and what car she was running.—"We are forwarding the Cup to-day. It is to be awarded to the lady if she performs a non-stop run throughout both ways." This condition we were fully justified in making, and the Committee evidently thought so, as otherwise they would have asked us at once to alter it. The Secretary himself had not gone on the Trials and the Cup and our letter reached him on the morning of the Trials. On the morning of the 24th *i.e.* the day after the Cup reached Poona and the day after the trials ended, both the English morning dailies of Bombay announced that "the Cup presented for the lady driver was won by Mrs. Cama" and we remained under that impression, but the same evening we received to our surprise a telegram from the Secretary as follows:—"Re Cup refer advertised condition cannot change. Lady must get it." To this we promptly replied:—"Award Cup to the lady competitor." You will thus see that we had not the slightest desire to back out of our offer. This telegram of the Secretary was entirely unnecessary as the Cup was already in the Committee's hands and if they thought it right they could have awarded it to the lady motorist without any reference to us. The Committee not only did not do so, but their Chairman made very unfair strictures about us both publicly and privately as we are informed. We fail to understand how he could make such a cowardly and uncalled for attack on us behind our back. If we were in the wrong the Committee could have insisted on retaining the Cup and presenting it; if we were in the right the Chairman had no business to attack us and announce, as reported, that we had "shamefully withdrawn the Cup on frivolous pretexts," although we had promptly wired to the Secretary to award the prize to the Lady Motorist, as Colonel Grantham must have known.

Supposing a single lady competitor had run 10 miles only and then returned would the Committee have awarded a Cup to her for "the best performance among lady competitors?" If not, there being no other ladies, what other test was there, and were we not justified in suggesting a non-stop run as the condition of our Cup as we did without knowing who was competing?—Yours, &c.,

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

UNHAPPY COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lower Colaba has for long borne the unenviable reputation of being one of the noisest divisions of the City. It is the centre of the cotton trade, and from an early hour one's ears are assailed by the raucous cries of cartmen and coolies whose business it is to hire carts. These latter are the worse offenders for whether a cart be in sight or not they call out with exasperating reiteration the rates they are prepared to give. Compared with them the "Jaripurana" (whose energies have been considerably curtailed by the Commissioner of Police) is a saint; for "Jari" shouts and passes on, but these men take up a position in the street from which they rarely move. Can nothing be done to stop them? The Police have the power if they will but use it.

It may be supposed that a district which is the centre of so much noise and bustle during the day must be quiet at night. The nights at Lower Colaba are by comparison even more noisy. Just as one is preparing to turn in the drums and cymbals are brought out by the musical ones of the locality and these, with rare exceptions, are kept going till midnight and frequently into the small hours of the morning. The presence of a liquor shop in the neighbourhood also attracts the riff-raff, and scarcely a night passes without a furious quarrel in which the shrill notes of a woman are often heard. Then there has lately been a large accession of Pi dogs which seem harmless during the day but develop strange humours at night. Altogether life in the locality is not an easy one, and the intervention of the Police is urgently required.—Yours, etc.

R.

RAILWAY REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appeared in a recent issue of your journal over the signature of "Radix" will serve to draw the public attention to the Circular of the Railway Board published in your issue of th 16th ultimo. It seems, for the first time in their history, the Board have realised their true position, and have set themselves, in right earnest, to the task of jealously watching over the interests of passengers. The concluding lines of their letter show that they do not want merely to *recommend* certain things in a lame, halting and motherly fashion, but that henceforth they will "require all railways to adopt" their recommendations within a certain time. This is a wholesome change, for when the authorities of the Board *insist* upon a particular improvement, the Railway Companies will naturally act up to their wishes.

To have some effective means of communication either with the guard or with the driver, or preferably with both, is a blessing which passengers will not be slow to welcome; and on their behalf, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Board, not only for the change of policy they have initiated, but also for this particular boon. I hope the Board will thus continue to devote themselves to the public good and try to solve, with the co-operation of the Railway Companies, some of the vexed problems, such as over-crowding, want of sufficient Rolling Stock and indifferent treatment meted out to the 3rd class passengers by Railway subordinates. If they succeed in doing this, both they and the Railway will earn the lasting gratitude of millions.—Yours, etc.

K.

BANDRA FEAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—It has been a very long standing practice for employes of several public and private institutions in Bombay to honour Our Lady of the Mount year after year during the season of her titular feast at the Mount Mary Chapel, Bandra, early in September by offering thanksgiving Masses either jointly or separately and all these attempts have met with success. These occasions, besides honouring the miraculous Lady and increasing their faith, have been the means of bringing together in a body the various members of the institutions concerned. Catholic merchants, traders and shopkeepers of Bombay, who require opportunities to come in closer contact with each other, however, have not yet associated themselves together for a like object, and it being considered highly desirable that they should not remain silent any longer, it has been decided to hold, during September 1906, a thanksgiving Mass in honour of the said Lady on behalf of the Catholic merchants, traders and shopkeepers, each of them contributing their mite for the vindication of the object. Many have signified their approval of the idea, and others are willing to support it are kindly requested to send in their names and mite, either to me at Messrs. Barrett and Co., 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs Peters and Co., Kalbadevi Road. Details of the feast will be settled in a meeting of the subscribers and any surplus left will be devoted to a "Fund" for the continuance of the object year after year:—Yours, etc.

J. ST. G. BARRETT.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

Lines to Burma Interrupted.

We are informed by the Telegraph Department that owing to floods between Calcutta and Rajbari and beyond interrupting telegraphic communication, deferred telegrams cannot be accepted for or from Burma until further notice.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

The depression in Orissa and Gujarat are rather more concentrated and the winds are stronger, but the barometric depth has not changed. That in Orissa has crossed the Coast and appears moving in a West-North-Westerly direction, but has not caused very much precipitation. In Gujarat the conditions suggest a possibility of decidedly heavy rain. In Burma light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen on the Coast with a few falls in the interior. The principal amounts are Slipper Island and Mergui 3 inches and Moulmein 2 inches. The skies are now lightly to moderately overcast and the temperature is generally in excess in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Light to moderate, and general rain has occurred in Deltaic Bengal and Assam. Silchar reports 2 inches, Barisal 4, Chibassa, 2 and Sambalpur 1 inch. The cloud has decreased in Nothern and Central Districts. In North-east India the skies are only lightly to moderately overcast, but in the remainder of North-east India and Orissa the skies are heavily overcast. The temperature is normal or in defect. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has varied from light to heavy and has been nearly general, while in Central India, West, there has been local rain, and in the United Provinces a few light falls occured. The principal amounts are Roorkee and Dehra Dun 1 inch, Raipur 2 inches, Nagpur 5, Pachmari and Hoshangabad 1 1/2 inches each. The temperature has fallen slightly in Central India, West, and in the Southern part of the Central Province and is in defect in the latter areas, but in the remainder of the Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces in excess. The skies are moderately clouded in the United Provinces and heavily clouded in Central India and the Central Provinces. In Gujarat and Lower Sind the rainfall has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy in South Rajputana and has been light and local in the Submontane Punjab. A few light falls occurred: Veraval had 3 inches, Rajkot 1 1/2 inches, Dwarka 7 inches, Bhuj 1/2 an inch, Kurrachi 1 inch, and Hyderabad 1 1-2 inches. The cloud has decreased in Rajputana and the skies are clear but in the greater part of the Punjab Plains are heavily overcast. The air has become damper in Sind and drier in South-west Punjab and Kashmir. The temperature has risen in the Punjab, Frontier Province, Upper Sind but has fallen in Lower Sind and Gujarat. On the West Coast and Circars' Coast there has been a light to moderate and nearly general precipitation in the interior of South India and light rain has fallen locally, while in East Deccan there have been few light falls. The chief amounts are Mercara 3 inches, Ootacamund 1 1-2 inches, and Gopalpur 1 inch. The cloud has decreased in East Deccan and Mysore and the air has become drier in the greater part of the Peninsula. The temperature is normal or in defect everywhere.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Lower Sind, and on the West Coast, and local rain in Assam, Central India, South Rajputana, North Deccan, the Circars' Coast, and some rain in the interior of Burma, United Provinces, Submontane Punjab and in the interior of South India.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer has issued the following notice from Simla:—

The Depression in Gujarat were concentrated and moving Westward. High winds will probably continue to the North-East of the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	58 25	50 22	58 20	57 91
Tuesday 28th Aug. 1906	0 77	1 00	0 23	0 26
Total	59 02	57 22	58 43	52 17
Total fall to 28th Aug. '06	29 65	32 06	32 22	25 96
Total fall to 28th Aug. '06	35 43	37 76	37 03	31 71

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 77	45 23	35 67	25 70

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hourly	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	0·19	+0·19
Jask	29·614	NNW	12	94·3	84·2	34	....	0·07	–0·06
Muscat	...	...					....	0·27	–0·13
Aden	29·615	SE	7	88·3	72·4	74	....	0·02	–0·16
Lahore	29·59	N	4	100·4	79·8	78	....	6·09	–6·92
Sirsa	29·576	ESE	2	98·3	80·1	74	....	4·04	–5·56
Delhi	29·614	ESE	5	90·7	80·2	83	....	16·59	–3·12
Agra	29·581	E	4	91·0	80·4	80	....	14·15	–6·67
Cawnpore	29·603	E	3	92·9	79·2	77	....	23·81	–2·09
Allahabad	29·587	ENE	7	92·6	80·0	76	0·18	20·83	–8·95
Jhansi	29·578	ENE	5	93·2	79·7	87	....	18·78	–9·92
Jacobabad	29·660	WNW	4	101·5	75·7	86	....	1·04	–1·87
Karachi	29·561	NW	8	93·9	79·2	88	1·62	3·97	–2·12
Jeypore	29·612	ENE	7	96·2	75·6	85	....	8·13	–11·20
Ajmere	29·600	E	6	91·9	76·5	84	....	14·48	–·05
Deesa	29·547	SE	2	95·2	78·9	87	0·22	11·67	–6·78
Ahmedabad	29·549	SSE	M	93·6	80·2	86	0·09	27·4	+0·29
Bhuj	29·539	WNW	8	90·6	78·0	86	1·59	11·32	–0·42
Jamnagar	29·539	Calm	1	89·0	80·2	87	2·93	21·10	–1·97
Dwarka	29·556	WSW	11	83·2	78·2	96	6·58	17·81	....
Rajkot	29·553	NW	8	88·9	77·7	85	1·40	20·06	–2·75
Bhavnagar Para.	29·549	NW	3	89·6	78·0	87	0·22	17·17	+1·16
Veraval	29·553	W	3	82·6	77·8	95	2·70	21·22	+6·61
Neemuch	29·570	ENE	7	94·0	73·7	85	0·06	16·41	–5·69
Indore	29·535	NW	1	87·6	73·6	88	0·19	28·99	+6·75
Saugor	29·560	E	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·01	30·38	–5·66
Jubbulpore	29·545	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·02	34·48	–10·45
Hoshangabad	29·544	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	91	1·44	33·90	–3·13
Khandwa	29·546	Calm	3	89·2	76·1	95	....	28·96	+7·97
Raipur	29·533	E	11	86·1	74·9	90	1·80	31·53	–6·05
Nagpur	29·528	NE	3	87·6	74·6	93	5·11	45·75	+12·79
Amraoti	29·539	WNW	4	90·2	72·8	95	0·81	28·77	+6·35
Akola	29·551	W	1	88·8	74·4	10	0·07	29·72	+8·35
Surat	29·560	S	5	90·6	78·1	87	0·33	24·26	–9·72
Malegaon	29·574	W	15	87·3	73·8	99	....	18·91	+6·37
Bombay	29·576	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	0·4	51·8	–6·41
Poona	29·607	WSW	10	82·0	70·8	89	0·02	18·30	+3·45
Ahmednagar	29·615	W	3	85·4	71·5	92	0·04	18·48	+8·79
Aurangabad	29·601	Calm	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·09	22·13	....
Sholapur	29·616	SW	10	85·2	72·0	81	....	13·55	–0·14
Ratnagiri	29·630	WSW	6	78·9	73·9	85	0·30	82·47	–3·80
Bijapur	29·633	WSW	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	15·51	+7·87
Belgaum	29·654	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	0·02	27·97	–5·49
Mormugao	29·686	NNE	8	79·5	73·9	95	0·03	76·66	+3·95
Karwar	29·699	W	3	78·1	71·0	96	....	81·38	–14·31
Mangalore	29·770	WNW	6	79·9	73·4	87	0·29	95·71	–2·94
Calicut	29·777	NNW	4	80·2	73·2	97	0·26	71·92	–7·86
Cochin	29·791	SW		82·2	72·9	86	0·04	65·17	–2·41
Bangalore	29·733	SW	14	77·2	65·8	90	0·09	12·50	+8·52
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·587	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	88	0·03	19·93	–1·92
Mansulipatam	29·607	WSW	9	81·5	76·1	87	[illegible]	20·24	–3·40
Bellary	29·639	W	6	86·0	74·8	69	....	16·36	–4·81
Cuddapah	29·630	SW	6	90·2	75·8	76	0·17	16·03	–1·49
Madras	29·657	WSW	8	91·0	79·0	77	....	11·24	+0·24
Coimbatore	29·724	W	16	83·9	70·1	82	0·10	9·76	+·91
Trichinopoly	29·724	SW	8	93·5	77·3	69	....	11·08	+4·41
Nagapatam	29·638	SW	8	91·2	78·[illegible]	74	....	12·48	+5·85
Colombo	29·864	SW	13	85·0	77·0	83	0·12	12·94	–3·61

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·77 (39·81) G. T. H. = 1·10 (51·06) St. G. H. = 1·00 (5[illegible]7) C.P. = 0·40 (51·86)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in Sind, a slight fall in the Punjab and at Bhuj and Dwarka, and a brisk rise at several of the other reporting stations.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Indus Valley, the Punjab, United Provinces and at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Jubbulpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Poona, Bombay, Belgaum, Malegaon, Surat, Veraval and Dwarka.

Temperature.—The variations show a defect of 5° to 7° in the maximum at Coimbatore, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Veraval, Rajkot and Jacobabad, and an excess of 5° at Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Sirsa and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-five stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 6·58" at Dwarka, 5·11" at Nagpur, 2·93" at Jamnagar, 2·70" at Veraval and between one and two inches at Karachi, Rajkot, Hoshangabad and Raipur.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report still lies over Cutch and at and about Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to a little over one-fifth of an inch. Winds are of cyclonic character round about the disturbance and weather is squally and very unsettled there and in the adjoining districts. Pressure is falling in Lower Sind and the disturbance will probably move towards Lower Sind. The abnormal Chart shows an area of low pressure in the neighbourhood of Raipur and weather there is also unsettled. Rain is to be expected over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 3,951, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 323. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 1,26,183, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,298.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEXT WORLD.

RICHARD Owen Cambridge, whose former grounds at Richmond are for sale, was regarded as one of the ablest contributors to the "World" of his day. As he was going into church one Sunday, says the *Academy*, a note was put into his hand requesting an essay for the "World." His wife, observing him rather inattentive during the sermon, asked him what he was thinking of to which he replied, "Of the next 'World,' my dear."

MODERN FICTION.

This is not a great age of imagination, says the *Academy*. It is not an age of poetry, of poetic drama; it is not an age—we venture to think—of fiction. And we venture to think so in spite of the long lists of novels that have appeared in the past six months. Out of all these hundreds, how many could an honest and a sensible man declare to be really worth the reading? How many show anything more than a passable knowledge of the technique of the art and narrow view of life?

A SELF-REPAIRING RAILWAY.

The city of Philadelphia has one of the most remarkable street railways in the world, for the electric power which whirls the trolley cars upon it also furnishes the mechanical muscle by which it repairs itself and when it desires, enlarges itself by the mile, says Henry Hale, in the "Technical World Magazine." The term "trolley current" is often heard in this country because the electricity is usually generated merely to move the cars and occasionally to heat and light them. On the Philadelphia line, however, it melts iron and steel, cuts bars of steel in two, punches holes in rails, drives air-compressors, scours the rails with sand, does riveting and bolting, runs a drop-hammer, drives piling for bridges, and does it all just as the cobbler patches the shoe—while you wait. And if any of the work is to be done at night, it throws in the light as well. The railway system is that controlled by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

POLO AND THE ARAB.

Polo has saved the Arab in India from decadence, and thus indirectly helped to encourage the breed. The Bombay market, says "Country Life," is the best in the world for Arab horses, and some of the best Arabs that leave Arabia find their way thither. But of late years Arab-raising in India has been on the decline, and Walers have taken their place, as hog-hunters. The Arab is the best of polo ponies for India; bolder than the Australian, less inclined to turn tricky than country-bred and lasting longer at the game than either, he is in great demand. Except for heavy-weight players—and men are always ligiter in India than at home—the Arab is the polo pony of the day.

TO CONCERT AUDIENCES.

"Give thy thoughts no tongue; give the music thine ear." This was the bold admonition printed on the programme of an afternoon concert at a private house. It is a very necessary admonition undoubtedly, from one's experience of the way people talk when others sing, and one (writes "Hebe" in the "Gentlewoman") that the artists will thoroughly appreciate.

THE PAGEANT FEVER.

The pageant epidemic is, I think, slowly but surely wearing itself away (declares the *Bystander*). It has been very bad and very infectious, though, while it lasted, and it has left us very weak and weary, and with only sufficient strength remaining to hope fervently that there won't ever be any more—at least, not until we are dead, quite dead. After that unhappy event, pageants, so far, at any rate, as I am concerned, can go on once a year, in every town in which something happened a hundred years or so ago, for ever.

THE DEER AND THE TROUT.

From British Columbia, the home of the Indian chiefs who are now in London to lay certain grievances before the King, comes a somewhat "steep" fish story. An angler was fishing for trout in one of the splendid rivers of that part of Canada. Several deer swam past his boat. A fine buck carried away the fishing-line on its horns. The angler went in pursuit and eventually killed the buck. Then he made the discovery that during the chase a big trout had got on the hook. The deer weighed 200lb. and the trout ten pounds!

A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR MANCHESTER.

In approving the recent formation of a Society of Friends of Art in Manchester the *Burlington Magazine* points out that we cannot create anew the conditions which produced Rembrandt and Pheidias, but a common determination for local progress in the arts is the nearest approach to those conditions which our generation is likely to make. Even in mediæval Italy civic enterprise had at least an equal share with personal patronage in encouraging a general revival of culture. The example of classical Greece and of Holland in the seventeenth century is still more striking, for in neither of these countries was the help of great patrons a decisive feature. Those who attach any value to the lessons of history will therefore look forward with the greatest possible interest to the progress of this movement in a community so great and so enterprising.

ANOTHER CABBY.

One day, while the traffic was held up at a certain busy crossing in London a bus driver closed in a cabman rather awkwardly, says the *Liverpool Post*. The Jehu, however, resented this, and directed a tirade of abuse and profanity at the bus driver, who, with a good-natured smile, listened to all, then turned to a gentleman sitting beside him and said, "That's wot I calls 'aving a hornamental haddress presented to you."

THE SONG OF THE BRITISH. A. B.

(GOD SAVE THE MARK.)

Listen 'ere now! Damn the Lascar!
Why should 'e take the bread
From the mouths of decent white men,
Britishers, born and bred.

Wot the 'ell right 'as 'e
To come 'ere over seas?
Let 'im stick to 'is bloomin' Injia—
And leave us to do as we please.

Lord! We'll soon 'ave a Cabinet, we will,
Useful and up to date;
With H. T. E. Avdock Wilson as captain
And old Keir 'Ardie, as mate.

We'll 'ave certified cooks and lashins
O' medical comforts all right:
We'll be nursed like a brood o'chickens—
Turn into our bunks at night.

Then there's good old Austre-a-lia,
She knows wot's wot, she do!
Stuck out for a fortnight's contract,
with a Britisher crew, right thro'!

We don't give a rap for the owners:
The're blighters, they are, that's straight!
Wot we wants is our bloomin' wages
We don't give a 'ang for their freight!

We'll be Lords o' creation, we will,
Leastwise, we'll be Lords o' the sea,
And as for them gilt-edged owners
We'll serve 'em a cup o' tea!

THE REPLY OF THE BRITISH SHIPOWNER.

You call yourselves Britishers, do you?
Why! Heaven save the mark!
Can't you see the Lascar's British too,
Altho' his skin is dark.

Imperial politics, doubtless,
Are somewhat over your heads.
You don't think of the Empire's safety
While you lie snug in your beds.

Snug in your beds! Are truly!
You wastrels don't care for a bunk.
Thank God there are some among you,
Who a sailor's life don't funk.

The best of the British Sailors
Are THE BEST; the wide world o'er
There's a crowd of you. Heaven help you,
A Dago could show to the door!

You talk of the rights of Britons
And down with the Dutchmen crowd,
Dagoes and Lascars included,
We should be only too proud,

Could we man our ships with Britons,
Do away with our FOREIGN crews
But we'll never oust the Lascar
You may ask it, we'll refuse.

He's a Britisher, as you are,
And an A1 Sailorman
Do your worst, you pier head jumpers
Get rid of him, if you can!

N.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Affected Districts.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall was generally lighter; there was no rain in Agra, but the fall has been heavy in the eastern submontane districts. The crops have been seriously injured by floods in Bahraich, Gonda, and Gorakpur and the abnormal rain in Garhwal is reported to have caused loss of life and considerable damage to land and property. The standing crops have also suffered slightly from floods, excessive rain, and insects in twelve other districts, but are generally doing well. Weeding is in progress and the transplanting of rice continues. Sawan (millet) is being reaped in a few districts. Cholera is abating in Hamirpur. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen in eight districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall of the week was lighter and local and there was no rain in Agra. The break has been beneficial but more rain is wanted in one tahsil of Jhansi. The crops are in good condition. Maize is being cut in Etawah and early autumn crops in Hamirpur are expected within 15 days. Weeding and preparation of fields for spring cultivation are in progress. Cholera continues in Jhansi and is abating in Hamirpur. Some effects of privation have been noticed among children in Jalaun where more are being given gratuitous relief. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Hamirpur, Muttra, Agra and Etawah. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 2,000, on gratuitous relief 101,000; Agra Division—workers *nil*, on gratuitous relief 9,000, total 112,000.

PUNJAB.

Good rainfall is reported from Ambala, parts of Sialkot, Jullundur, and Rawalpindi; the other reporting districts, except Lyallpur and Multan, received light rain. The monsoon rains have so far failed in the central and south-western districts of the Province. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Lahore, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Liallpur and falling in Delhi, Ambala, and Rawalpindi; there are slight fluctuations in the prices of other food-grains. Sowings of autumn crops continue in some districts. Ploughings for the next spring crops are in progress in Delhi, Sialkot, and Shahpur. The condition of the standing crops is generally good to average, but poor in Shahpur and in the unirrigated tracts of Ferozepore and Mianwali. Maize and cotton in low-lying lands in Ambala have been damaged slightly by excessive rains. Floods have also damaged the standing crops in parts of Jullundur and Lahore and insects are attacking cotton in Lyallpur and cotton and great millet in parts of Multan. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hissar. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging ·69 to 1·93 fell all over the Province during the week and was beneficial to the standing crops. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is satisfactory, except in Mardan where it is below average on unirrigated areas. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops are fair. Canal water is sufficient; the Kilapani supply is below average; floods have occurred in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in two villages of Dera Ismail Khan. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14½ to 17; maize 14 11/16 to 18½; gram 15¼ to 19 and *bajra* 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall:—Kotah three districts 41 to 107 cents, hill tracts 40, slight rain in Partabgarh, Eastern Jaipur, Alwar and Bikaner. Rain is urgently required almost everywhere; prospects are unsatisfactory in Jaisalmer and crops on dry lands are withering in Marwar, Tonk, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Karauli, Sirmuthra Jagir of Dholpur, and Ajmer-Merwara. Damage from locusts is reported from Tonk, Shahpura, Karauli, and Sirmuthra. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is generally available. Prices have fallen slightly in Mewar, Jaipur, Karauli, Bharatpur and Dholpur and risen slightly in Tonk.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 579, on gratuitous relief 812, total 1,391; Merwara—on works 9,736, on gratuitous relief 8,603, total 18,339; total for district 19,730. Merwara figures show an increase of 3,160 due to the long break in the rains which has renewed anxiety. Native States:—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 724; Tonk—on works 1,257, on gratuitous relief 351, total 1,608; Jaipur—on works 4,521, on gratuitous relief 202, total 4,723; Kishangarh—on works 24, on gratuitous relief 2,433, total 2,457; Alwar—on works 44, on gratuitous relief 842, total 886; Eastern States—on works 5,594, on gratuitous relief 2,122, total 7,716; total Native States 18,114. The numbers have increased slightly in Dholpur but have fallen elsewhere and in Karauli works under the Famine Code were closed on the 15th August. Prices vary between 13 1/2 seers per rupee in Karauli and 15 1/2 in Bharatpur. Cholera is prevalent in Tonk City and in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur; in the latter State there were 249 cases and 110 deaths; there were also 12 cases and 10 deaths in Ajmer.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall fairly general. Preparation of land for spring cultivation is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition but *jowar* and maize are suffering from want of rain in one pargana of Indore. The probable outturn will be fair. Crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain in some parts of Indore and are withering in parts of Malwa for want of rain. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; are rising in Malwa; and are falling in Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on relief are:—on works—Gwalior 2,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 5,000; in Bundelkhand:—on works 4,000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 7,000, grand total 12,000. Prices in Bundelkhand 12½ seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is warm and cloudy alternating with bright sunshine; during the week light to moderate rain fell in all districts except Raipur and Mandla ranging from 4⅞ in Bhandara to ½ inch in Narsinghpur. The break has proved beneficial in most districts except Nimar where crops on inferior soil are slightly damaged. More rain is needed in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Drug and Balaghat. Weeding, transplantation, and preparation of land for spring sowings continue in all districts; thinning is almost completed in Chhattisgarh. The area under autumn crops is reported to be larger than last year in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, and Chanda.

The Bombay returns have already been published.

The number on relief during the week was 238,727, a decrease of 8,806.

PRETTY WEDDING AT MUSSOORIE.

A wedding that was of great interest to almost all Mussoorie, took place on Wednesday, 22nd instant, at Christ Church, when Miss Agnes Violet Wakefield Angelo, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. E. Angelo, late Commandant 5th Bengal Light Infantry was married to Mr. C. Fitzroy Clarke, East Surreys—son of Dr. Ferrier Clarke. The service, which was fully choral was performed by the chaplain, the Revd. Leonard Klugh. The church was crowded, there being over 200 guests, and many others came to witness the ceremony, the bride's people having been associated with Mussoorie for many years.

The bride looked very charming in a beautiful gown of ivory satin with a long train exquisitely made and trimmed with Cluny lace and chiffon fastened with orange blossoms and white heather. There were small bunches of these flowers tastefully arranged in a long spray from the shoulder to the bottom of the skirt in front and also all round the edge of the train. On her head she wore a chaplet of orange blossoms and feathers with a long tulle veil. She carried a lovely shower bouquet of white flowers, the gift of her aunt Mrs. Siegemann, and also wore a pearl brooch, gift of her grandmother and aunt, and a pearl miniature pendant, gift of Major and Mrs. Chrichton. After the ceremony was over the bride and bridegroom left the church passing under an archway of swords held by some officers present. Outside the volunteers of St. Fidelis School (Band) formed a line for them to pass through.

A most successful reception was held at Laurel Bank, the residence of Mrs. Angelo, the bride's grandmother. Mr. Hope, the Collector, proposed the health of the happy couple to which the bridegroom responded with thanks, and in return toasted the little flower-girl and page, coupled with all the spinsters present.

Some of the costumes were works of art. Mrs. Angelo was dressed in a rich black silk, with a real Spanish lace fichu, and black sequins over white embroidered chiffon. Mrs. Milward Griffin looked very chic in a costume of dark blue voile, trimmed with chiffon and silver and pipings of wisteria blue, and a very smart hat to match with lovely shaded plumes of wisteria and dark blue. There were three or four other very elaborate creations of Messrs. Hathaway and Co.'s dressmaker's skill. The bride's "going away" costume was of violet cloth trimmed with white moire and white and gold braid and white moire hat to match.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday evening at 4 p.m. Mr. H. V. R. Kemball presiding.

Consideration was given to a draft letter to Government in reply to certain modifications suggested by the Commissioner of Police, in respect of Police Accomodation scheme on the Agripada Estate. It was resolved after some discussion that Government should be informed that the Board would have no objection to the construction of the Officers' Quarters on the site suggested should Government decide to make the necessary representation. Consideration was given to the Chairman's recommendation that an extra strip of five feet in width may be leased to the lessee of plot No. 2, Princess Street Estate, at the rate recommended. Mr. Billimoria was informed that the plot will be leased to him on the same terms and on the same rent per square yard or at such higher rent as the next plot No. 3 may realize, if sold within one year from the date of the Resolution.

After discussing some other matters the meeting terminated.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Trussler Dies Unconscious in Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28.

Mr. Trussler, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, was driving in a trap along Chowringhee, on Saturday night when his horse bolted and the trap collided with a phæton. Mr. Trussler was thrown out heavily to the ground and removed unconscious to the Presidency General Hospital where he died to-day.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REVIVAL OF RIBBON.

WONDERFUL artistic effects are produced by the use of ribbons, and, when used in conjunction with medallions of lace, the effect is most uncommon and attractive. The summer girl will do her bravest to eclipse all past records in manipulating ribbons to deck her dainty and bewitching person. Turn where you will, in the shops, on promenade thoroughfares, or at smart functions, and ribbons are sure to loom largely on the horizon. It is a difficult matter to sum up all the alluring designs that abound in the shops, since every kind known to the mind is apparently given a place. However, there is one never failing rule, when it has a flower on it you are all right. Florals show to best advantage on the wide sash ribbon with shot of moire backgrounds. The designs are faint and misty and merely suggest outlines and colours. Large splashy designs are much liked, while roses are good, orchids, violets, lilacs, sweet peas, lilies of the valley, and pansy patterns, arranged in bunches, are making strong headway. Narrow satin borders of colour on wide ribbons enliven them. Plaided and striped ribbons are great favourites. There is marked preference for black and white stripes or one of colour alternating with black. Plaided ribbons are attractive on small hats, and young girls are also using them for hair-ribbons. Moire patterns are much favoured, both in plain colours and those with florals. Shot effects appear among all sorts of ribbons, as they are supple and easily manipulated, as are all the season's ribbons.

RIBBON ON GOWNS.

This summer there is a tendency to trim afternoon dresses, so far as the hem is concerned, in scroll patterns. More often than not these scrolls are carried out in extremely narrow frills of Valenciennes lace, but satin ribbons are often used in the same way. When velvet ribbons are used these are almost always put on flat, fine gatherings being employed to make the little bands form themselves into leaves or scrolls. The same description of trimming appears on the blouse or bolero. Floral ribbons are used for blouses made of alternate bands of ribbon, and wide Valenciennes lace. Dainty Dresden ribbon half an inch wide, alternating with two-inch lace, is gathered into rosettes with long ends for the front of the blouses and at the elbows. Bows of ribbon, the stiff, perky kind, have lost none of their vogue, but are best when of velvet. Large corsage bows of silk and satin ribbon are employed on the front of many gowns, especially the princess. Bands of flowered ribbon were successfully employed on an ivory white silk voile, the bands being three in number and of graduating width; the fagoting stitch was the means of connecting the ribbon to the skirt. The same idea would be attractive on a net frock. A much ruffled skirt of cream batiste was finished by bands of Dresden ribbon put on the very edge of the ruffle. Little rosettes were put upon the ruffles, alternately.

RIBBON-TRIMMED HATS.

Realistic roses of plain coloured satin ribbon combined with rosebuds or maiden-hair fern, form a most attractive decoration. These roses show to good advantage either on small hats with large beehive crowns or the larger hats of leghorn or the dainty leghorn type. Ribbons are very effective on black hats, and for these plain ribbon, two or more shades of the same colour, are especially good. There is one advantage in this idea; when soiled, others may take their place, and the hat is as good as new, as it will not show the soil. Bow ties of ribbon, carried under the chin and tying on the left side under the ear, is on old-time, picturesque fashion that the summer girl will not be long in adopting. Two shades of the same colour produce some very good results on hats in combinaton with just the right shade of flowers. Another idea is to employ narrow ribbons about two inches wide, so that they form a succession of overlapping rose petals. This treatment is always carried out in a fan-like effect, directly in front or slightly to one side of the crown. Ribbon embroideries, chiffon buds, and bouquets of lace flowers, with little coloured stones in the heart of each, are decorations that have been used with a liberal hand.

GOOD RAIN IN SIND.

N.-W Railway Breaches Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KURACHI, AUGUST 28.

Light showers of rain fell here on Friday and Saturday, but not being sufficient to cool the atmosphere made it close and steady. Since Sunday we have had good rain off and on and steady rain fell last night and early this morning. The total rainfall has been nearly three inches.

The N.-W. Railway line has been washed away at miles 53, 54, 57, and 58 between Kotri and Ranpetani stations. The mail train in consequence arrived here about seven hours late. The line is however clear now and through communication restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 28.

The block between Worgam and Shorekote Road Stations on the North Western Railway, caused by heavy rain, was removed same day.

THE CASE OF FORGERY AGAINST A MIR.

Mr. Eardley Norton Retained by the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 28.

Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister-at-Law, Madras, has been engaged by His Highness Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur of Mirpur Khas to defend his grandson, Mir Fazul Khan, in the forgery case pending against the latter before the Sessions Court, Hyderabad (Sind).

B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 110.
B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.
B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.
B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.
B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. 46.
B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.
B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.
B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. 50.
B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5.
B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.
B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.
B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.
44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.
15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.
B 35491, Rs. 22.
B 34852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.
B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. 17.
B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.
B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.
46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.
B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. 17.
B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. 23.
B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.
B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. 17.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8	—	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	—	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	—	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 13/16	—	— 1/8
3 months hence	30 11/16	—	— 1/8
Spot in New York	66 5/8	—	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	—	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	—	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·84 1/4	—	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 "	—	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	—	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 "	—	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 "	—	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8 "	—	— 3/8
7 day market loans	2 3/4 "	—	— 1/4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 value.
WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2,330,000.
RAPESEED—
Brown 48 1/2 — 1/2 A.-S. sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/2 + 1-8 A.-S. sellers
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/2 — 1/8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Camberwell and Strathairly

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	dull
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	2,000
Spot	5·39 + 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/16 — 1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	300
Imports	2,000
Futures closed	quiet

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·11	5·03	5·00
plus 4	plus 2	plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·00	5·01	5·02
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·04	5·06	5·08
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	6,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·0 + 10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·30 + 19
Do. month of March	9·51 + 21

* Advanced owing to light interior movement and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9·27 + 21
Do. month of Dec.	9·27 + 20
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27 August.

Cotton	362	bales.
Wheat	4,784	cwts.
Linseed	4,418	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,356	do
Gingellyseed	401	do
Poppyseed	3,747	do
Groundnuts	156	do
Castorseed	1,883	do
Rice	893	do
Myrabollams	158	do
Cottonseed	1,378	do
Mowraseed	1,847	do
Gram	3,492	do
Joowar	376	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 6,65,818.
Gold coin Rs. 24,00,100.
Ex s.s. "Moldavia" from Australia.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	dull
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	87 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	30 13-16

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A sharp rise of 19 to 21 points in cotton futures is reported in New York and New Orleans. It is generally considered that this is entirely due to speculative manipulation and that the advance is not due to any adverse crop reports. If this opinion is correct, we shall probably see lower prices again current shortly. The advance has caused dull markets in Liverpool where the day's sales amounted to 3,000 bales only.

In Bombay the market at Colaba is closed to-day owing to the death of a prominent Native Merchant. Quotations for new crops are nominally about Rs. 2 higher than yesterday, but there is more disposition to sell than to buy at the advance.

Sterling exchange remains firm. Rupee paper has eased off a little, with a fair business passing. Shares are firm. Chinas have jumped to Rs. 1,800. Colaba Land have improved to Rs. 1,165 and New City to Rs. 710. Empress are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 542 1/2 to 550 X.-D, Petits close at Rs. 3,625, Davids at Rs. 525 for September delivery.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		1s. 4 7/16d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	170 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	139 1/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	157
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	214 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	...	97·5
1st Settlement.	31st August	...	97·5
2nd do.	1st Oct.	...	97·6

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs. 7-6-0
Forward Sept.	Rs. 7-11-0
"April-May"	Rs. 7-7-0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready	Rs. 8-4-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 7-2-0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	Rs. 8-12-0

POPPYSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 8-12-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-6-0

CASTORSEED.—Tone firm.

Ready	Rs. 38-8-0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed Dec.-Jan	Rs. 41-0-0
25 " "	Rs. 40-0-10

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	Rs. 4-9-0

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	190
Do. fine	Dec.	"	189
Do. fine	Jan.	"	188
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	206
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	211
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	190
M G K A K fine	"	"	200
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	175
M G Broach good	March	"	229

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	Nil

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·17	4·09	5·07
plus 6	plus 6	plus 7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·07	4·08	4·09
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·11	5·13	5·14
plus 7	plus 7	plus 6

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	1	2	123
Total plague deaths to date	133,649		
Same date last year	4	4	

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE UN-SMART SET.

Mr. Whitbread, having suffered for twenty years from the suspicion, jealousy, and nagging of his wife, has bought a little motor which can only hold two—, himself and his chauffeur—and he hopes at last to have some peaceful and harmless enjoyment. Unfortunately, a slight contretemps has occurred, which he is endeavouring to explain to his wife.

MRS. WHITBREAD (*triumphantly*). I told you so! I knew you'd be taken up by the police if you would go tearing all over the country in that motor-car.

MR. WHITBREAD. But, my dear——

MRS. WHITBREAD. Well, if *you* don't feel the disgrace, I do. Probably you will be put in prison without the option of a fine.

MR. WHITBREAD. But, my love——

MRS. WHITBREAD. I told you, over and over again that there were police traps about Slough.

Mr. Whitbread. But I didn't say it was at Slough—

Mrs. Whitbread. You didn't *say* so ; of course you didn't. But it is not difficult to guess *where* you went, and *why* you went there, and *whom* you went to see.

Mr. Whitbread, (*trying to get a word in*) But, my dear Elisabeth——

Mrs. Whitbread (*interrupting*). It was Laura Freeman, of course.

Mrs. Whitbread (*testily*). I never went near Slough.

Mr. Whitbread (*good-humouredly*). Of course you didn't ; the police traps took care of that.

Mr. Whitbread. I was in exactly the opposite direction.

Mr. Whitbread (*sharply.*) Then, why did you say you were going to Slough ?

Mr. Whitbread (*meekly*). I never said anything of the sort. It was you who said I was going to Slough. I was on my way to St. Albans.

Mrs, Whitbread (*suspiciously*). St. Albans ? And, pray, what did you do at St. Albans ?

Mr. Whitbread. I did nothing, as it happened.

Mrs. Whitbread (*sternly*). Oh, don't tell me you did nothing. Remember, you'll be on your oath in a police court, so you may as well make a clean breast of it now.

Mr. Whitbread. I never got as far as St. Albans.

Mrs. Whitbread (*sarcastically*). Another tyre burst, I suppose. Another ten pounds out of the housekeeping money. We shall soon be reduced to bread and water, if this goes on much longer ; and then you will be had up for starving your wife, as well as running over people.

Mr. Whitbread (*with a twinkle in his mild eye*). They would not believe that on *your* oath !

Mrs. Whitbread (*who is very stout*). Oh, that's right ; jeer at your wife—jeer at your wife. Just because Laura Freeman has a backbone and nothing else, to hang her reach-me-down clothes on.

Mr. Whitbread (*gravely*). I'd leave Laura Freeman alone, if I were you, Elizabeth.

Mrs. Whitbread (*emphatically*). I *do* leave her alone, I never go near her or speak to her, if I can help it. *I* don't go rushing all over the place after people in motor-cars.

[*Mr. Whitbread gets up and makes for the door.*

Mrs. Whitbread. What, going away without telling me whether you were drunk and disorderly, or who you killed ?

Mr. Whitbread (*reluctantly sitting down again*). I've been trying to tell you for the last half-hour what happened, but you wouldn't listen.

Mrs. Whitbread. Not listen ? Didn't I hear every word you said about the police at Slough, and Laura Freeman !

Mr. Whitbread (*getting angry.*) I never mentioned either of them. It was on the road to Barnet.

Mrs. Whitbread, Barnet ? Why, just now you said it was St. Albans.

Mr. Whitbread. Well, don't you pass Barnet to get to St. Albans ?

Mrs. Whitbread (*as though it were a subject too improper for her to discuss*). I'm sure I don't know.

Mr. Whitbread (*getting riled.*) It is, anyhow ; and if you can't listen without perpetually interrupting me you must wait till you see it in the papers.

Mrs. Whitbread (*complacently*). And then I shall get at the truth, I suppose.

Mr. Whitbread (*calmly*). That is exactly what you will *not* do.

Mrs. Whitbread (*eagerly*). Do you mean to say you will perjure yourself ?

Mr. Whitbread (*crossly*). I mean nothing of the sort !

Mrs. Whitbread. Then, pray, what do you mean ?

Mr. Whitbread. You will see what the boy who took out the summons against me says ; almost every word of which is untrue.

Mrs. Whitbread. Of course *you* say it is untrue ; but I suppose *he* is prepared to swear it is true ?

Mr. Whitbread. Naturally.

Mrs. Whitbread. Oh, get on, get on !

Mr. Whitbread. Well, I stopped the motor to pick up——

Mrs. Whitbread (*venomously*). Laura Freeman, of course.

Mr. Whitbread (*angrily*). Nothing of the sort. My cap, which had blown off.

Mrs. Whitbread (*anxiously*). Not the one I turned and re-lined only last week ! Oh, David !

Mr. Whitbread. No ; another, and——

Mrs. Whitbread (*triumphantly*). I told you what would happen if you wouldn't pocket your vanity and tie your cap under your chin.

Mr. Whitbread (*drumming on the table to calm his nerves*). A lad was cycling in front of the motor, and he skidded on the greasy tram-line, and fell on his face and broke the cycle.

Mrs. Whitbread (*edgerly*). And you drove over him and killed him ?

Mr. Whitbread (*crossly*). I did not. I didn't touch him !

Mrs. Whitbread. Well, go on.

Mr. Whitbread. His face was streaming with blood, so I helped him up, and——

Mrs. Whitbread. You said, just now, you didn't touch him ; do stick to the truth.

Mr. Whitbread (*pretending not to hear*)—And I made him sit on the step of the motor, and took him to the nearest chemists, and gave him some money. It appears he had taken a bicycle that belonged to someone else, and, to get out of a scrape, he says I ran him down and broke the machine ; and he has got two witnesses to swear they saw it all happen, though there was no one in sight at the time. It is only his word against mine, and the police won't believe me.

Mrs. Whitbread (*sneeringly*). Won't they, indeed !

Mr. Whitbread. And they expect me to pay for the cycle and the broken nose.

Mrs. Whitbread. Of course they do.

Mr. Whitbread. Do you mean to say, Elisabeth, that *you* don't believe me ?

Mrs. Whitbread (*knowing quite well that he invariably tells the truth, but wishing to be nasty*). Is it likely I should believe such a cock-and-bull story as that ?

Mr. Whitbread (*in a pained voice*). But, Elisabeth—

Mrs. Whitbread. Oh, don't "Elisabeth" me ! Is it likely that if you hadn't knocked the boy down you would have taken him off to a chemist's and bribed him to hold his tongue !

Mr. Whitbread (*bewildered*). That is just what the police argue.

Mrs. Whitbread. Is it, indeed ! I did not give them credit for so much perspicacity,

Mr. Whitbread (*solemnly*). Do you really mean to tell me that you believe that boy's word before mine ?

Mrs. Whitbread. Certainly. I don't pretend to be cleverer than the police.

Mr. Whitbread. But you have never known me to tell an untruth all these years ?

Mrs. Whitbread. Never *known* it, but it does not follow that you haven't done it, over and over again.

Mr. Whitbread (*getting exasperated*). Upon my word, Elisabeth——

Mrs. Whitbread. Now, David, it's no use your losing your temper ; pay the the fine and have done with it.

Mr. Whitbread. No, I'm hanged if I will ! I'd rather go to prison.

Mrs. Whitbread. Then go to prison : but don't expect me to come and visit you there, for I won't.

Mr. Whitbread (*fervently*). Thank Heaven for that ;

(*He mops his face and rushes from the room.*

Mrs. Whitbread (*screaming after him*) I suppose you think Laura Freeman will come and see you ? If she does, I will have nothing more to do with you ; but I won't divorce you, not if you run away with her to the other end of the world. I don't wash dirty linen in public—I leave that to the Smart Set !

D, C, in the *World*.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION

BLEACH V S. BLEACH.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mrs. Emily Bleach against her husband Mr. Charles Bleach, the well-known trainer, for a judicial separation on the ground of the latter's adultery and desertion. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Sealy, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Sauji for the defendant. His lordship granted the plaintiff a decree for judicial separation on the ground of the defendant's adultery and awarded her costs as between solicitor and client.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AMONG the ingenious and more or less artful pamphlets in which publishers periodically draw attention to their new works, there is none more scholarly and attractive than the "Periodical" issued by Mr. Henry Frowde on behalf of the Clarendon Press. One is always sure of finding a page or two of honest reading within its blue-grey covers. The latest number contains a most interesting account of the making of the "Ruskin road" at Oxford, written by Mr. W. H. Forbes, of Balliol, and based on a letter which an intimate friend of Ruskin's wrote some years ago for the information of the students at Ruskin College. As the "Periodical" is not readily accessible to the general reader, it will be of interest to quote the essential parts of Mr. Forbes's contribution to this curious chapter of Ruskin biography. Everyone has heard how Ruskin, while Slade professor at Oxford, tried to leave a material sign of his presence by building a road for coming generations to walk on, with the help of the undergraduates who crowded enthusiastically to his unprecedented lectures.

Mr. Forbes writes "Ruskin first proposed the plan in conversation 'over the teacups' with two Scottish undergraduates at Balliol. He told them that 'he had a scheme for getting undergraduates, who took so much exercise, to find it in useful work. It was the nature of man to do usefully productive work, and therefore it was also his highest happiness. Undergraduates would learn a great deal of importance so. They would learn to sympathise with those who carry on the fundamental labour required for human existence. The scheme was further sketched out at a breakfast party—this was in the Lent term of 1874— and put into execution in the summer term following. Ruskin himself was the in Italy, but he sent orders to his gardener (of whom I have pleasant recollections as a most sensible and practical man) to act, with my correspondent, as instructor and foreman. The scene operations was a little triangular village green opposite the last cottages at the south end of Ferry Hinksey. To reach it from Oxford you cross the ferry by 'The fishes' inn and turn to the left. The work began nearly at the point where the footpath quite the road from Ferry Hinksey to South Hinksey by a stile leading into a field to the right. To the best of my recollection (I can only speak for the summer term of 1874, after which I was absent for a year in Germany) what we did was to cut down the bank under the footpath and carry the road close under the bank, whereas it formerly ran through a swampy bit further from the raised path. "The owner of the ground—who appears to have heard of the proposed invasion first from the papers—showed great good-will, so my correspondent tells me. I quote him further: 'About sixty men laboured, each two days a week, in relays of about twenty,'—rather too easy a path to sympathy with those 'who carry on the fundamental labour required for human existence.'—'Ruskin worked himself in (I suppose) the winter term, at stonebreaking for the road. . . . I can see him in his long blue coat and soft cap sitting before his rapidly growing heap.'''

It is rather a pity that this undertaking "fizzled out," to use an expressive Americanism. Ruskin, with all his zeal and inspiring qualities, did not succeed in getting the undergraduates to complete their task, partly because he had chosen a place in which nobody particularly wanted a road ! Mr. Forbes adds : "The work came to an end in the spring or summer of 1875 ; I cannot say exactly how or why ; certainly not because the road was finished as anyone who goes there can see. It probably suffered some damage in the great floods of 1875 which interrupted communication with London by the G. W. R. In the present day I suppose the real working man would have something to say to the amateur who did work which he might have done. That difficulty does not seem to have arisen, though I well remember T. H. Green damping my youthful enthusiasm with some such suggestion, adding, however, that 'if he were younger he would come and dig himself.' Besides the tendency to go with one's friends and Ruskin's personal influence two motives actuated me and, I suppose others in 'digging.' The current philosophy of the day, though it has inspired much good work since, was unintelligible to some of us, and did not seem to suggest immediate action. And when Ruskin came along and told us to do something we jumped at it without asking questions. In 1874 there were no 'University Settlements' ; they began in 1881-5. There was very little 'Socialism,' practical or other. 'Parish work' was, for various reasons, less attractive than it often is now. . . . The less creditable motive was a mistaken idea that we were scoring off our athletic friends, and doing something much more praiseworthy than rowing or cricket ! 'Footer' was a very minor affair then, and athletics were not yet over-organised or unduly flattered."

It is probable that some recollection of this experiment inspired William Morris to write his delightful account of the road making of the future in "News from Nowhere"—that most charming of modern Utopias. Perhaps that passage may also be quoted at a moment when the problem of the roads is much under discussion ; we commend it to the favourable notice of the R. I. A. "There were about a dozen of them," writes Morris's visitor to the twenty-first century, "strong young men. looking much like a boating party at Oxford would have looked in the days I remembered, and not more troubled with their work : their outer raiment lay on the roadside in an orderly pile under the guardianship of a six year-old boy, who had his arm thrown over the neck of a big mastiff, who was as happily lazy as if the summer day had been made for him alone. As I eyed the pile of clothes, I could see the gleam of gold and silk embroidery on it, and judged that some of these workmen had tastes akin to those of the Golden Dustman of Hammersmith. Beside them lay a good big basket that had hints about it of cold pie and wine ! a half-dozen of young women stood by watching the work or the workers, both of which were worth watching, for the latter smote great strokes and were very deft in their labour, and as hand some clean-built fellows as you might find a dozen of in a summer day. They were laughing and talking merrily with each other and the women, but presently their foreman looked up and saw our way stopped. So he stayed his pick and sang out Spell ho, mates ! here are neighbours want to get past,' whereon the others stopped also, and, drawing round us, helped the old horse by easing our wheels over the half undone road, and then, like men with a pleasant task on hand, hurried back to their work, only stopping to give us a smiling good day ; so that the sound of the picks broke out again before Greylocks had taken to his jog trot."

Morris was right in thinking that if physical labour ever came to be generally undertaken in that spirit the great problem of life would be near a solution. "Everything feels like a joke when we have a pleasant spell of work on, and good fellows merry about us ; we feel so happy, you know." The Anglo-Saxon preference for games, on which Dr. Shadwell has lately moralised with disquietude, is simply an expression of the same spirit, which Ruskin tried, before his day, to turn to the purposes of work. "Will anyone dare to tell me," asked Stevenson, "that business is more entertaining than fooling among boats ?" There is clearly something wrong with the world as long as this can be said, and Ruskin and Morris had glimpses of the only way in which the pressure of the primal curse can ever be permanently lightened.

Two political biographies which are announced by Mr. Murray for early publication remind one of the curious accidents which often keep a man's memory green. One is that of Sir James Graham, a fairly eminent statesman of the first half of the nineteenth century who is nowadays remembered by the general reader solely in consequence of the fact that, as Peel's Home Secretary, he took the ill-advised step of ordering the correspondence of Mazzini and other foreign refugees in this country to be opened in the post-office. This peculiarly un-English device covered his name with obloquy—though it would be unfair to lay the sole responsibility to his door,—and "as sure as Graham opens letters" became a by-word which Macaulay has preserved for us. The other is that of Sidney Herbert—afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea,—whose great services to the cause of army reform have been overshadowed by the popular association of his name with two well-known novels. He is generally supposed to have furnished the model for Percy Dacier in "Diana of the Crossways" and for Sidney Wilton in "Endimien." In the former case it was his supposed association with the revelation of the intention to repeal the Corn Laws—through the agency of Mrs. Norton and the *Times*—that furnished the likeness. It is now known that this was only a popular myth, as Mr. Meredith has acknowledged in the recent edition of his great novel. Sidney Wilton, however, is a very good portrait of Sidney Herbert, whose unselfish and chivalrous character gained him universal popularity and confidence. It is a curious commentary on the vanity of ambition that separable accidents of this nature should so affect the permanence of a name earned in the inner ring of politics. *Le peu que sont les hommes* !

How very weak the very wise,
How very small the very great are !

Perhaps, however, it is we who are weak and small ; the world which makes reputations has still much in common with Carlyle's typical valet.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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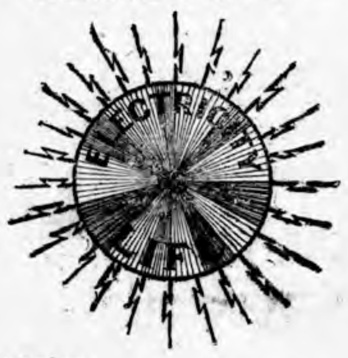

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT !

DEAR READER :

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself : "What extravagant claims these doctors make ; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But what's the use thinking of it ! I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it ? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT !

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you : If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, WAS benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you ? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW !

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink ; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office, has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras, has said about my Herculex ? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says : "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt." Isn't this a test of the highest order ? To further quote the regular practitioner, he says ; "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of Electricity as a therapeutic agent."

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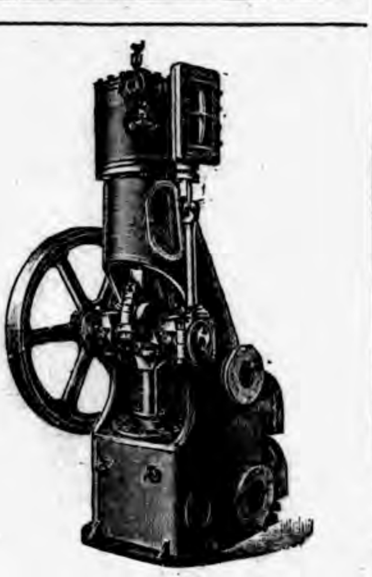

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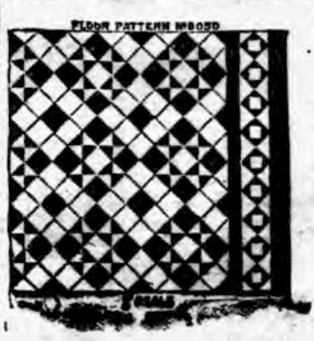

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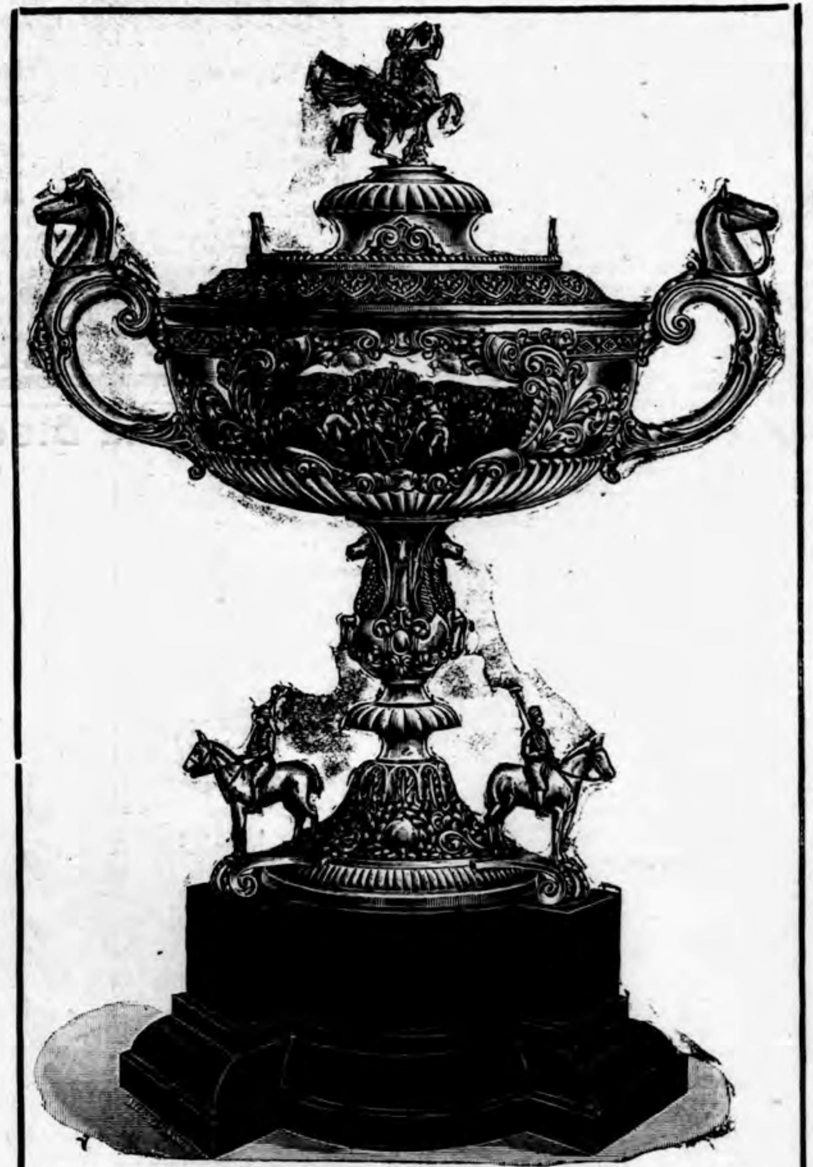

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